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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Soft Coal Comes to Its Code

Germany Has Europe Worried

France Quiets Its Colonies

Canada Compares, Is Happy

Basques Claim the Swastika

Chinese Women Shave Canton

WASHINGTON sees the long battle over the soft coal code come to a successful conclusion. After 30 days of arguing before the NRA officials, with many setbacks and several declarations of failure from both the employers and the labor representatives, agreement is reached. Only writing in of minor details delays signing of a code that is believed to end a dark chapter in bituminous coal history and to begin a brighter one. Many Washington Administrations have struggled unsuccessfully to bring peace and harmony to the soft coal fields. That employers and union men could at last be brought to reconcile their ancient differences to the point of accepting a code satisfactory to the NRA is regarded as historic—Any big thing can happen now, reads the message on long-suffering faces breaking into smiles.

* * *

¶ Europe is disturbed by various events having their center in Germany. Switzerland protests to Berlin that Nazis are causing trouble at the border, even kidnaping a Czech citizen from Swiss soil. France is urged by its press to be calm but prepared in face of the Saar and Polish border Nazi demonstrations. Following the Zionist Congress, the Jews urge a boycott of Germany—All of which calls not for Europe's emotion, but for the world's best thought.

* * *

¶ France sees its colonial difficulties subsiding. The uprising in St. Pierre, last remnant of the French Empire in North America, quells, with French warships in the harbor and marines patrolling the streets. But the residents stoutly demand less tax gathering. In the Atlas Mountains, Morocco, Ous Skounti, fiercest of the Berber chiefs, surrenders with 100 families of his followers, after Foreign Legion troops had cutoff food and water for days. Only two spots remain to be cleared—Then the French and the Sultan will have taken all the romantic resistance out of Morocco.

* * *

¶ Canada looks back down the road by which it has come. The fifty-fifth annual Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto provides a display of pioneer implements that forces the beholder to think. The Dominion has its troubles, but, as the exhibit drives into consciousness, it has far outstripped grain cradles, hand looms, wooden beam plows, man yokes for carrying pails of water, steelyards for weighing, wooden flax-breakers, candle snuffers, baking kettles—With these objects of anguish in thought, current Canada might pass for paradise.

* * *

¶ The American Bar Association undertakes to cut down the law's delays. Clarence E. Martin, president of the body convening at Grand Rapids, declares society demands this reform and is entitled to it. Under the present tedious trial system delays often thwart justice. The association will undertake other reforms, such as saving the legal profession from overcrowding. It may empower its leaders to voice it on great public questions—But if lawyers warn of pitfalls in advance, they will be less needed to pull people out afterward.

* * *

¶ Soviet Russia comes to an agreement with Italy on the terms of a non-aggression pact they are to sign. "Aggression" is not specifically defined, as in many of the pacts Russia has made with border states. Each country also pledges itself not to boycott products of the other and not to be guilty of dumping. These two economic actions are at last viewed as equally destructive—Nations begin to see virtue in not devastating a neighbor by flooding his markets with their surplus stuff.

* * *

¶ The Basses-Pyrenees of France and four Basque provinces of Spain unite to reclaim their beloved swastika. They ask Paris and Madrid to protest to Nazi Germany that the Greek cross with the ends of its arms bent at right angles has been the ethnic symbol of the Basque region for centuries. The Basques find tourists mistakenly believing they have gone Hitler. But Germany might reply that the swastika was used in ancient Persia, India, China, Japan and the Americas. It is a supreme mystery—Nobody knows what it means; nobody knows where it will go.

* * *

¶ Canton, China, is delighted and upset by a sudden vogue of women barbers. In this capital city where women have been demonstrating their equal rights under the Kuomintang women barbers appear timidly, are overrun with trade, and 35 new shops open with only women operators. The male barber' union protests scornfully but in vain—Of course the male sees the female's pushing of the razor as smooth-faced villainy.

Roosevelt Power Can Aid or Break Tammany's Rule

President and Farley Hold Whip of Patronage Over City Bosses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The degree of success the Tammany ticket will achieve at the polls next November is going to depend in great measure on the extent to which the Roosevelt Administration, through its political generalissimo, Postmaster-General James A. Farley, supports it or withholds support from it, in the opinion of closest observers here.

Reports in high Democratic circles are to the effect that if this had not already been discussed between the President and Mr. Farley, who is chairman of both the national and New York Democratic committees, it is going to come up very soon. Some persons in these quarters intimated that it was on the agenda for a word or two when Mr. Farley was an overnight caller at the Summer White House last night.

National in Scope

Perhaps no political problem confronting Mr. Roosevelt is more complex for him than this of support of the Tammany ticket in the forthcoming elections—or the withholding of support.

Everyone familiar with New York state and city politics knows that the Tammany delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1932 was among the last to yield consent to Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, and those who know anything of national politics are fully aware of the length the President has gone in denying favors to Democrats who were not with him and for him prior to the nominating convention. Also they know that Mr. Roosevelt has a long political memory.

Another point is that Mr. Roosevelt, from the time he first went to Albany as Governor, has insisted that holders of public office should be above reproach in their personal affairs. This was the basis of his action in the James J. Walker mayoralty, when he forced the New York City "playboy" to quit, for Mr. Walker knew that, unless he resigned, the Governor would remove him.

'Clean Hands' Wanted

Likewise it figured in the removal by him as Governor of Sheriff Thomas J. Farley, Tammany incumbent of New York County, and in other cases connected with the joint legislative investigation into the Tammany mayoralty.

Since all the officials who were forced to quit were a part of the system and paid their allegiance and fealty to Tammany Hall, it is not seen in independent Democratic and Republican circles how the President can lend aid or encouragement to the Wigwam in this campaign without a complete abandonment of his repeatedly pro-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Connecticut Enlists Voluntary Patrol Among Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29—Connecticut's automobile drivers have been called upon by Mr. Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, to constitute themselves a Voluntary Motor Patrol to teach good manners to offending reckless motorists.

During September, when the State with 34 others is entering a highway safety campaign, Commissioner Conner invites drivers to report to the Motor Vehicles Department the names and addresses of drivers whose reckless conduct is a peril on the roads. The department will investigate the complaints and warn offending motorists.

"Every operator on the highway, because his own safety and life are involved, should take upon himself the burden of policing the other fellow," says the commissioner. ". . . you will not be inconvenienced, you will not be under obligation to report in person or to be present at a hearing. Simply make a report of the infractions and the department will follow up the case."

The commissioner incidentally says a good word for "the much-maligned slow driver." He has a right to drive slowly, declares the State's motor vehicles chief, Mr. Connor does object to "the second and third and fourth drivers who fall in line closely in the rear of him and proceed in this formation for miles. . . . Three or four drivers have no right to gang the highways."

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Things Present

The Mirror of World Opinion is composed of British views on the question: Has America "Gone Fascist"? Back page.

Wall, Bisley Huddleston has become a chicken fancier, as you will note on the Home Forum page.

The concluding article in the Puppets series appears on the Progress in Education page.

How to multiply perennials is explained on the Home Building and Gardening page.

And Things to Come

Boston's most illustrious squirrel, Mr. Scroggins, visits the Chicago fair tomorrow. Inside back page.

The fifth and last article in the "Baby's First Year" series will be found on tomorrow's Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

International Currency Pot Boiling Again As American Inflation Bubbles Arise And Norman Adds a Few British Ingredients

War Debts Discussion Is Again on Way as Need of Clarification Looms

New Moves Awaited

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — The world financial pot has begun boiling again, and this time its brew is several degrees nearer climax than at any point during the turbulent crises of the last six months.

Continued inflation talk, now exceedingly rife and specific in Washington, raises in question the internal value of the American dollar. Mr. Montagu Norman has a week of conferences in New York with Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Federal Reserve Bank officials.

The dollar-pound account, after a week of declining dollar, fluctuates strongly in favor of American currency, while the pound—unleashed after six months from the gold franc—begins a downward movement likely through seasonal and other influences to lead it to a new low.

And finally, Washington expects war debts discussions to begin again before long, under the insistence of the British debtors to get the matter clarified before another deadline installment date shall put them in the necessity of accepting a rather unwelcome compromise.

Inflation Question

Of most interest to the United States internally, and perhaps to western Europe as well, is the question of inflation. With striking positiveness a number of Washington authorities predict "inflation" within a few weeks. However, each prediction itself is a bit of artificial stimulus to buying on credit, and has been going on for several months, and produces many of the results of inflation without the act.

Whether this campaign in financial psychology can continue much longer, or must be replaced by actual exercise by President Roosevelt of his threefold inflationary powers, has become the outstanding issue.

Those who believe some measure of positive currency inflation to be imminent base their arguments on two grounds. First, they point out that informed leaders like Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson have intensified their demands for increased credit and in charging that banks are not keeping step with the blue-eagle drive, imply that real action must speedily be taken to increase national credit and buying power. They see, in positive statements of administration leaders, plain notice that inflation is around the corner.

Examining the progress of recovery fundamentally, many observers regard currency expansion as the only possible method of supplementing the recovery drive with purchasing power. They insist that psychological inflation has gone as far as it can, and that the only possible course is some exercise of the President's powers. They point to the Federal Reserve Bank announcement last week of a materially expanded use of open market operations as another harbinger of expansion. Yet, though they feel inflation to be inevitable, they regard it as a last stroke, after which any possible other steps are completely speculative. Beyond inflation there is a void, as yet quite unfilled.

Washington Expectant

Washington is expectant, therefore, for some inflationary moves—at the very least a big intensification of inflation by propaganda, and at the most an actual exercise of the executive power along authorized lines: (A) to issue up to $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks, (B) to extend open market operations up to purchase of $3,000,000,000 in government bonds, or (C) to reduce the gold content of the dollar by some proportion up to 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, with its speculative improvement on Monday, the dollar

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Bank Leaders

Upper—The Christian Science Monitor—Harris & Ewing. Lower—The Christian Science Monitor—Keystone

Upper — Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. Lower—George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Government Bars Charity Lottery In South Australia

Premier Asserts People at This Time Cannot Afford to Buy Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government has decided that South Australia is not to have a lottery, the proceeds from which were intended to help support local charities. Sponsors of the scheme pointed out that thousands of pounds are sent yearly from this state as a contribution to lotteries in Tasmania, Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales and that an effort should be made to keep the money in South Australia.

When the matter came up for discussion at the Adelaide City Council, the Acting Lord Mayor ruled the motion out of order, that the council should consider requesting the Government to permit lotteries, and members of the council upheld his ruling.

Mr. Richard L. Butler, Premier, said the Ministry objected to the introduction of a state lottery not only from the point of view that the people in present financial circumstances could not afford such investments—if they could be called such—but on moral grounds also. People should not be encouraged in forms of gambling.

The views of the Cabinet have the strongest support of Adelaide's big morning daily, the Advertiser, as well as a large and influential section of the community. The Methodist Church executive passed a resolution commending the attitude adopted by the Government and the press, and also decided to publish their views as propaganda throughout the state.

The Cabinet stated that while it is true that a large amount of money went out of South Australia for other lotteries, this is no reason why additional facilities for gambling should be provided. Although questions have been asked in Parliament, pressing for the introduction of a state lottery, the Premier has replied no arguments could be adduced which would change the decision of the Government.

Japanese Firm Assessed For Panama Duty Evasion

PANAMA, Pan., Aug. 29 (AP)—The Casa Japonesa, a Japanese firm, has been assesed the maximum penalty on charges of attempting to evade payment of import duties.

All told, the firm was assessed $8127 after an official investigation which disclosed seven recent large shipments of merchandise which were greatly undervalued in the declarations. Packages contained greater amounts of goods than had been declared. Casa Japonesa started three years ago in a little shop. Today the firm owns a string of stores and seven warehouses.

First 1933 Channel Swimmer Is Woman

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 29 (AP)—The English Channel was conquered for the first time this year today when Miss Sunny Lowry, 22-year-old Manchester (Eng.) girl, arrived at South Foreland after swimming from Cape Gris Nez, France, in about 15¾ hours.

She landed, still going strong, at 10:15 a. m. (4:15 a. m., E. S. T.). She started at 6:36 p. m. Monday (12:01 p. m., E. S. T.).

Three other swimmers, one of them an American, Charles Zimmy, a legless aspirant to Channel honors, started a race across the Channel for the Dover Town Gold Challenge Cup. The others are Mercedes Gleitz, an English woman who first swam the channel in 1927 after eight failures, and E. H. Temme, another Briton, who in 1927 did the distance in 14h. 29m.

The Dover Cup will be awarded the man or woman who swims from Dover to France in the shortest time this year.

Soft Coal Code Being Prepared For Submission

Definitely Under Way as Result of Roosevelt Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — The great bituminous coal industry today was definitely on the way toward operation under the Blue Eagle as a "basis of agreement"—one of the greatest internal achievements of the Roosevelt Administration—was being translated into a finished code of fair practices for the industry.

Only a final codification of agreement reached yesterday after three days of deliberations remained to be done before the most troublesome industry in the nation's history formally turns its back on decades of internal strife and labor warfare to join the other basic national industries in the great drive toward economic recovery.

Meanwhile the greatest drive in peace time history for a mobilization of the nation in a common cause was getting under way with scattered reports already beginning to come in to Washington of the popular enthusiasm which is behind the triumphant upward flight of the Blue Eagle.

Although specific terms of the settlement were not made public officially, it was learned that the threatening deadlock on the coal code had been averted by the precedent-smashing consent of the traditionally non-union operators to enter into working contracts with union labor.

Provided Clear Sailing

As soon as President Roosevelt's influence, exercised over the telephone from Hyde Park, and the direct efforts of General Johnson had brought the two factions to this point, agreement on the code became only a matter of hours. The path was cleared for consideration of wage scales and hours of work, which was today being brought rapidly to a conclusion.

General Johnson's announcement of the historic agreement between the non-union operators and the miners' union—which he expects will clear the way for a single uniform code for the entire bituminous coal industry—was as follows:

"Committees of the United Mine Workers and of the operators in the Appalachian bituminous fields have reached the basis of an agreement covering the principal points at issue and which this administration is willing to recommend to the President. This clears the way to preparation of an acceptable code. No announcement of provisions can be made unless there is agreement on the actual wording of the agreement and the code."

Just Under Final Deadline

The immediate effect of the agreement between operators and union was to obviate the threat of an "imposed" code to be promulgated in the event of failure. General John-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Eduardo Is Teaching Music to Aid Family; He's a Master at 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain's youngest music teacher is Eduardo Arguedas, aged 13, who has been granted a license to give piano and violin lessons.

Now Eduardo is the "breadwinner" of the family, for his father, a laboring man, is unemployed. Among his pupils is his 11-year-old sister, Teodomira, who is already in the fifth grade in piano and violin, and in the second grade in harmony.

Eduardo is the author of eight compositions. He also plays the organ, and is an expert piano tuner.

At the age of 10 he won a musical scholarship in Saragossa. Since then friends have assisted him financially with his studies. Now they are planning to give him a violin and a piano as a present.

'Speak Roumanian' Drive to Compel State Servants to Speak Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Roumania is making a drive to compel its state servants to speak Roumanian.

More than 500 Hungarians, working on the Roumanian state railroads, recently were informed that they would be dismissed because of their lack of knowledge of the Roumanian language, but after protests and appeals by leaders of the Hungarian Party, they were given another short period of grace.

For a long time authorities here have been endeavoring to make Roumanian the language of all state institutions and state officials. But there are so many Bulgarians, Germans, Russians, and especially Hungarians in the civil service that this has not been easy.

Signs, calling upon the public and officials to "Speak Roumanian" are to be seen in post and telegraph offices, railroad stations, courthouses, schools and various ministries. Special language courses have been given for non-Roumanian officials, and more than once the Government has announced that all civil servants not able to pass the required language examinations would be dismissed, but out of leniency toward the minorities, these regulations have never been put into effect.

The time limit always has been postponed and now 15 years after the "new provinces" were joined to Roumania there still are areas in which the officials cannot speak Roumanian.

The leniency of the state is said to have been abused and hundreds of Hungarians have refused to learn the language of the country which employs them.

So now it has been announced that one more final time limit has been set and after September the Roumanian railroads will retain no employees who cannot speak Roumanian.

Chicago Milk Pact Upheld by Court

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the District of Columbia Supreme Court today upheld the constitutionality of the Agriculture Adjustment Act. Dismissing a suit for a temporary injunction which would restrain the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, from enforcing the Chicago milkshed agreement, he declared the emergency justified the law. An appeal was indicated.

The suits were entered against Mr. Wallace by Mr. Milton R. Beck of Stickney, Ill., and the Economy Milk Company of Norman Park, Ill. Both are wayside station milk operators in the Chicago suburbs.

They contended that the 10 cents a quart agreement would ruin their over-the-counter cash business. They sell milk for 6¼ cents.

Anti-Crime Forces Rally at His Call

The Christian Science Monitor—© Keystone

Judge Clarence E. Martin

Shoe Brotherhood Says Factory Holds Control of Union

Brockton Society Wires Capital Charging That NRA Is Flouted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass. — Formal charges that Brockton shoe manufacturers are violating the NRA labor provisions were wired today to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator.

This communication was sent by Mr. John Murphy, president of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, and may fairly be interpreted as a declaration that the brotherhood is ready for a referendum. This referendum, which would be taken by the federal authorities would determine whether the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor shall continue its 30-year dominance in this city.

A canvass of authorities, radical and conservative, indicated that the federation group is about to be superseded by this new brotherhood, which, apparently enlists the support of 85 per cent of the city's shoe workers.

Workers Leave Benches

There are about 150 workers absent from their benches today in the Stacy Adams Company and the Packard plant and, according, to Mr. Murphy, they are locked out for refusal to pay dues in the federation.

The manufacturers are determined to be represented by the federation group, because, according to the brotherhood, the Boot and Shoe Union is practically a company union, so sensitive is it to the interests of the manufacturers. Manufacturers have even offered to pay the federation dues for the workers if they would stay away from this rapidly growing brotherhood, according to reports.

By refusing to recognize the brotherhood with its unquestionable right to represent the shoe workers of Brockton, the manufacturers are refusing to recognize the NRA, Mr. Murphy said.

One cannot walk the streets of Brockton today without realizing that all the efforts of the federation leaders and the manufacturers cannot long hold together the old régime, which, when it passes, will mean that the Boot and Shoe Union will have lost every shoe city in the nation.

Statistics, allegedly inflated, show a rapid decline in the ranks of this union. In 1920 there were 46,000 members. In 1925 there were 39,000; in 1929, only 32,000, and in 1932, but 17,000.

Locals Broken Down

There have been certain stamp union agreements in effect between the manufacturers and the federation group for 30 years. There has been a determination that those agreements shall take precedence over even the NRA agreements. Manufacturers are today desperately striving to maintain a status quo that has proved congenial to the interests.

A unique angle was revealed by one spokesman. He said the Boot and Shoe Union saved Brockton and destroyed itself. Several years ago there were 13 locals, all of which must agree to any major change in prices, wages and the like. Negotiations were so slow that two shoe plants left the city. The union officials stepped in, established a form of dictatorship and reduced the locals.

The result was an excess of speed, highly favorable to the competing manufacturer but a source of alarm and revolt for the workers. This dictatorship led to the formation of mutual benefit groups, which finally developed into the present brotherhood.

The workers do not know where they are going, except that they are getting out of the federation. They recognize the practicability of a nation-wide organization of shoe workers, and are alert for an opportunity to join such an organization.

This disaffection among the shoe workers is in marked contrast to the prevailing growth of the federation. If it is true, as alleged, that the Boot and Shoe Union has been more responsive to the interests of the manufacturers than to the workers, then the American Federation of Labor has been harboring one of those "distasteful company unions" in its own ranks.

Bar Summons United Nation Against Crime

Forces of Law and Order Plan to Mobilize for National Advance

Roosevelt Gives Aid

Muster of Army to Stamp Out Evil Forces Scheduled for Washington in Fall

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 29—A mustering of forces of law and order in the United States to plan a nation-wide campaign against the gangster, racketeer and kidnaper will be held in Washington late this fall, according to plans already well under way, it was learned here in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

The conference will be called either under the auspices of President Roosevelt or of officials closely connected with the Administration, it is understood, and will be designed to solidify national sentiment behind the anti-crime drive, while laying a permanent basis for continuing activity in this field. The conference will have no direct connection with the American Bar Association, it is stated, but some of its sponsors are high in the official circles of the organization which opens its fifty-sixth annual meeting in this city tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the hope of vigorous counter-measures against crime was held out here in session of the criminal section of the Bar Association, which got under way today before the meeting of the parent body, and in the indorsement of the Roosevelt Administration war on the underworld conveyed by the attorneys-generals of the United States whose national organization is also now in sessions in this city.

Reforms Were Outlined

Simplified court procedure to mete out quicker and surer justice in the criminal court; reform in the prosecutor's office; simpler indictments and similar basic legal improvements were recommended for adoption by the 48 states in the model code of criminal procedure drafted by the American Law Institute. This code was completed in 1930, and for the last year has been under the scrutiny of a special committee of the section on criminal law.

The committee brought in a verdict of full approval, and it is expected that the Bar Association, as the national spokesman for the legal fraternity, will accept the report, and get behind the drive to cut out legal red tape in the trial of criminals.

The section on criminal law is under the chairmanship of Dean Justin Miller of the Duke University Law School, and the committee which brought in its approval of the new model code is under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Weston Allen, president of the National Crime Commission and former Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Mr. Frank J. Loesch, formerly a member of the Wickersham Commission, and Mr. Charles E. Clark, dean of the Yale Law School, are the other members.

Attorneys Back Roosevelt

Preceding the regular meeting of the Bar Association, affiliated organizations continued their sessions today, the most important being the conference of Bar Association officers. Addressing this body, Mr. Clarence E. Martin, president of the Bar Association, outlined proposals for a new organization of the lawyers of the country into a more closely coördinated and integrated body. Other legal sections here today covered bankruptcy and insurance law; legal aid, personal finance, public utility law, and similar matters.

Support for President Roosevelt's drive against crime was pledged by Mr. James M. Ogden of Indiana, president of the National Association of Attorneys-General.

"The attorneys-general are enlisted in this new war on gangsters as undertaken by our Federal Government," Mr. Ogden cried, amid applause. He declared, "We realize our conditions today are the outgrowth and natural result of years of disrespect for law."

Backed by Crime Commission

Signs here pointed today to the summoning of one of the greatest conventions to tackle the crime problem in the history of the country, if tentative plans take final shape.

The sponsors of the problem, it is stated, is the National Crime Commission, a body on whose executive committee President Roosevelt still sits as he did as Governor of New York.

For many years Col. Louis M. Howe, Mr. Roosevelt's confidential secretary, was secretary of this organization, while Prof. Raymond Moley, former professor of criminal procedure at Columbia University, whose impending resignation as Assistant Secretary of State has just been announced, was also connected with it. Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics in the Hoover Cabinet, was formerly president of the commission, and his place has since been taken by Mr. Allen.

Members of the commission's executive committee include Mr. Newton D. Baker, Mr. William P. (Wild

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Unyielding Drys In Massachusetts Condemn Control

Tell State Liquor Board Laws to Protect Drink Foster Gangsterism

Uncompromising dry leaders today stirred up evident hostility among members of the Massachusetts Liquor Law Committee by condemning in advance any system of state liquor control which the committee might devise.

Laws to protect the flow of liquor, they said, are nothing more than laws to protect the gangster.

However, they had no specific proposal to help the committee in its assigned task of working out regulations which carry out the voters' expressed desire that Massachusetts shall have hard liquor distributed.

"Tell the people the truth," pleaded Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the Woman's National Committee of Education Against Alcohol. "If the past history of liquor control is a guide, state control will be mere cobweb control. It will increase drink consumption as it has in Canada. And most important of all it will bring the wide-open town which the gangster desires."

When the committeemen objected that such testimony would not help them to carry out their purpose—to work out such laws as will make for temperance—Mrs. Tilton retorted that temperance is not the aim of women she represents.

"The people must make over their mental attitudes," Mrs. Tilton continued. "They must revise the best of the Puritan qualities in their ancestry. They should reëstablish historic groups in every part of the land which used to work for abstinence, not temperance, and which would giv vice not a little quarter but no quarter. It was this pioneer morality that kept underworld under and we wish to bend every effort to reviving it."

Mrs. Tilton agreed with other dry leaders present that prohibition must eventually return.

"You cannot stop it any more than the forces of reaction have been able to stop democracy in the past."

Therefore, the drys recommended, the Governor of the State should now receive powers from the Legislature to allow him at any time to close the doors of the State to liquor instantly. This is the only law which they would approve. It would be designed for the time, confidently expected by Mrs. Tilton, when the people will become so aroused by the spread of "legalized crime" that they will call for a return of absolute prohibition within the borders of the State.

The dry organizations which were represented this morning took the position that they were laying the foundation for the future in refusing to support any of the legislation under the coming liquor control régime.

"That is why I refuse to recommend any law which could be workable," said Mrs. Tilton. "We must keep our skirts clean now. In time the pendulum will swing back again."

Committeemen interrupted Mrs. Tilton's testimony from time to time, always informing her that she is, in effect, fighting a lost cause. The duty of the drys, their remarks implied, is to aid in threching out a series of laws which will save the State from the unfortunate evils which these drys freely forecast.

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Signing Up the American Family

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Roosevelt Opens Way For Bituminous Code

(Continued from Page 1)

son last week set today as the final deadline for the coal situation to clear up.

Of far more fundamental importance was the promise of peace to the strife-torn coal areas brought by the first agreement ever concluded between the two hitherto warring factions. It was heralded here as the most successful achievement of the present administration in behalf of industrial peace.

Finally agreement came in General Johnson's office yesterday as the thirtieth weary day of negotiations between the NRA, mine operators and mine workers drew to a close. All day—as he has been doing for weeks—General Johnson shuttled between the two rooms where operators and miners were separately sequestered.

The union group agreed to the administration compromise first. About two hours later the non-union operators filed out, referring to General Johnson all questions on the outcome of the long session. No hint was given of any agreement on hours or wages. These are not expected to be fully worked out until late today.

Prepared to Retreat

It was reported, however, that the union was prepared to retreat from its demand for a 30-hour week if the operators would agree to a higher basic Pittsburgh wage than the $3.84 per day originally proposed. The unions asked for $5 a day and consider this more important than the shorter week. The operators are seeking a 40-hour week.

Although General Johnson has been conducting the tedious negotiations that have led up to the historic agreement last night, much of the credit for accomplishing the almost superhuman task is given here to President Roosevelt himself, who has kept constantly in touch with the coal situation from the beginning and who has intervened whenever progress came to a standstill.

The bituminous coal problem has distracted every administration for the past 30 years. By throwing a bridge over the gap which has separated operators and labor for decades President Roosevelt is believed to have laid the foundation for permanent peace.

The plain recognition of the union embodied in last night's agreement removed a threatening dispute over an effort of the operators to secure inclusion in their code of the same clause which the automobile manufacturers finally secured reserving their right to hire or fire employees on the basis of merit regardless of union connections.

Another aspect of the situation which is particularly gratifying to General Johnson and his staff is the probability that serious strikes throughout most of the soft coal fields have been averted.

Women Garment Makers Back on Higher Wages

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP)—Mr. Bernard Schub, Connecticut organiser for the International Ladies Garment Makers Union, announced today that approximately 2000 of the 3000 garment workers who went on strike Aug. 18 were back at work yesterday. The workers began returning in New Haven and Bridgeport, Mr. Schub said, adding that the remaining strikers would return as fast as "shops were registered by New York jobbers."

Sewing machines, silent for almost two weeks, began humming again as the workers returned to their tasks at the highest wages ever paid in the dress industry in Connecticut. Labor leaders saw the settlement as the end of sweatshops in Connecticut.

Blue Eagle Prevents Still Another Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Another victory for the Blue Eagle was written into the record of the local office of the National Recovery Administration today following the initialing yesterday of an agreement between cleaner and dyer concerns and their workers, who were threatening to strike.

The tentative agreement, reached through the mediation of Mr. Henry F. Wolff, chairman of the city NRA bureau of complaints, who insisted that it be initiated by representatives of the various groups for approval in its final form today, halted a situation which for some days has threatened the shutting down of 25,000 retail cleaners and dyers shops and a sympathetic strike of 10,000 workers. The agreement fixes the wholesale price of cleaning a garment at one-third the retail price, and calls for a schedule of maximum working hours.

Alleged Interferers With Code Are Arrested

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 — With steamship companies, limited price stores and electric household appliance concerns reporting marked increases in sales since the National Recovery Administration's campaign started, the local reëmployment committee here yesterday made a move to test its powers against persons who are stirring up opposition, by having four pickets arrested on charges of violating the blue-eagle program.

The defendants, alleged by the complainants to be engaged in Communistic activities, were arrested for picketing the plant of a shoe manufacturer who had signed the blue-eagle agreement.

Mr. Grover A. Whalen, head of the reëmployment committee, lodged specific complaints against the defendants with Mr. John A. Lyon, police inspector.

Meanwhile, the campaign to enroll 1,433,000 upstate families in the nation-wide movement to line up consumers in support of blue-eagle concerns went forward today. House-to-house canvasses were planned in all parts of the State except New York City, where the consumers' drive will start on Sept. 5.

Rockefeller Adopts NRA

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—The 290 men employed on the 3000-acre estate of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., at Pocantico Hills have been placed on a five-day week basis in accordance with the NRA program. Of the 290 employees, 25 are recent additions to the staff and still more may be taken on as a result of the short week.

Detention of Insull Approved by Greek Court of Appeals

ATHENS, Aug. 29 (AP)—The appeal court approved today the application for formal sanction of the detention of Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities operator, in connection with American extradition proceedings.

The text of the note verbale, handed to the foreign office by the American Legation charge d'affaires, L. Morris, said:

"Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honor to request the arrest and detention of Samuel Insull by the Hellenic Government as a fugitive from United States justice with the view to his extradition.

"He is charged with transfer of property in contemplation of bankruptcy. Violation of the United States bankruptcy laws, which is charged, constitutes an offense under the extradition treaty between the two countries.

"In accordance with the treaty provisions, all necessary documents required for extradition will be deposited before 60 days' expiration, the period of provisional detention.

"The warrant for Mr. Insull's arrest had been issued by competent United States authorities."

When Insull arrived at the court he was in good spirits and engaged in conversation with acquaintances. His bearing during the hearing apparently was calm.

The court retired to consider the case at 11:30 a. m. and returned an hour later with its verdict.

Insull's face muscles contracted slightly when he heard the decision. He immediately was transferred again by automobile to the private hospital, accompanied by two plain-clothes policemen.

Blue Eagles Find Roosts in Homes Of New England

Directors of Drive Say Area Is Practically All 'Signed Up'

By the first actual vote of the people since the November election, the President's recovery program today stands overwhelmingly confirmed by a signature on the dotted line.

Two-thirds of the citizens of New England on their own free will and accord have taken the consumer pledge card from the canvasser on their door step and signed their firm intention to buy Blue Eagle.

Officials see the darkly foreboding opposition to the President's program unfounded. Those who have constantly argued that the vigor and decision which gave Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's group the new title of "brawn trust" would not be long supported by the people, stand refuted, it is declared.

Seems Unanimous

The verdict seems unanimous as far as the district recovery headquarters can learn from their returns thus far.

From St. Johnsbury, Vt., came the first New England reported case of a consumer who refused to sign. The canvasser left the doorstep and later returned to headquarters only to find that the man had phoned the officials there.

"Bring me a card," he begged. "I have thought it over and I want to sign at once."

In Boston the activities of the canvassers have stirred droves of small employers and store keepers who did not have eagles in their windows.

Some were foreigners and did not know about the plan. Others needed to be prodded to be quite ready to sign.

One Chinese laundry proprietor was approached by a committee solicitor with the query, "Where is the Blue Eagle?" The Chinese owner reported, "No can find eagle, where get him?" So the committee canvasser filled out the President's reemployment agreement and he signed.

Only about one out of 100 stores and small employers contacted by the Boston committee so far have been reticent to sign the agreement. Each of these will be visited personally by a member of the committee qualified to explain and interpret the plan. About 1000 stores, including bootblacks and small shops, have been solicited alone in downtown Boston stores this week.

General Johnson Comes

General Johnson will hop in from Washington tomorrow. Airplane escorts for General Johnson were arranged for today. Three formations of at least nine planes will take off from East Boston airport tomorrow noon, fly to meet the key man of the entire NRA movement, probably over Norwood, and escort his plane to Boston.

Automobiles will form a parade at the airport and bring the visitor through the streets of East Boston, Charlestown and Chelsea to the Hotel Statler, where about 800 enthusiastic workers will await General Johnson at luncheon. The recovery chief speaks at 1:30 p. m. over a coast-to-coast radio hookup and NRA workers throughout the country are planning gatherings at that hour to listen in on the words of the NRA leader.

From all New England come encouraging reports today of progress in the consumers drive. In Rhode Island, the campaign begins in earnest today, yesterday's having been devoted to final preparations. In most of the other New England states the work is from 50 to 75 per cent completed, with expectations of officials that the bulk of the entire drive will be concluded by tonight, with the exception of Maine and, possibly, Rhode Island. Maine, because of the greater distance between communities, will probably complete its canvass by Friday.

The Tide of Recovery

NRA News of the Day

Again it is President Roosevelt who has intervened and brought the soft-coal industry to a point where it is practically ready to sign and approve a code.

Mine operators for the first time have recognised the United Mine Workers of America and the deadlock seems to be broken.

Will People Spend?

Will the additional wages and salaries paid under NRA codes be spent or hoarded? "Spent," says Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. In Providence, R. I., for Bryant-Stratton College's honorary degree, Master of Business Administration, Mr. Roper said, "Some of us had felt that a fear would be so general as to prohibit free spending; we now feel, however, that this fear has been removed to a very large extent by confidence in President Roosevelt."

The Secretary's statement only confirms what the beaten pathway of financial statistics already indicates—the general store is turning out a better mousetrap than the First National. After a spending famine, it seems that most folks' fancies turn to streamlined straight eights instead of sugar bowls.

Scoffing at Styles

Too many impatient customers can't wait for tomorrow's car, judging by an article in Iron Age. An unexpected rebound in retail sales last week brought steel mills many fill-in orders and automobile manufacturers were obliged to postpone change-overs to new models simply because—people refuse to put off until tomorrow what they can buy today.

Opening the Throttle

Employment on the Union Pacific is on the upgrade, according to the program announced from the Omaha office. The railroad is stepping up its locomotive and car repair work Sept. 1, by placing several shops on a working schedule of 40 hours a week. Pay roll and material costs will be increased about $100,000 a month.

Adding Up Sales

Speaking of spending, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports today that the "sustained buying movement is gaining velocity with each passing week." Retail demand, it points out, shows no evidence of consumer resistance to higher prices. A good barometer of business conditions is Remington Rand, Inc., manufacturers of billing and adding machines and other office equipment. The company reports August sales are running 44 per cent ahead of July and 59 per cent above those of August, 1932.

Canada's Labor Harvest

OTTAWA—The resounding tread of 24,000 marching men joined step with Canada's growing army of job holders in July. And this increase does not include the current mobilization of harvest hands, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The larger firms which comprise the survey give work to about 45 per cent of the total number in the industries other than agricultural, professional and domestic service.

Since the smaller firms have been affected also by the improvement in business it may be fairly estimated that the number of unemployed throughout Canada has been reduced by 200,000 in the last four months. A glance at the Dominion's industrial employment gauge tells the story—the mercury that stood at 76 degrees on April 1, has climbed to nearly 90 in the shade.

Australia Cleans House

MELBOURNE, Australia — Three good wool and wheat seasons in succession have favored Australia in the world economic crisis during which increased volume has served to offset lower prices. In its Monthly Review, August issue, Barclays Bank Ltd., declares a return to prosperity in the Dominion is largely dependent upon a substantial recovery in the prices of its principal exports. It is still too early to speak with assurance regarding the permanence of the recent rise in commodity prices, Barclays believes, but the upward movement has dispelled some of the fog.

Opinion in Barclays is that substantial progress in Australia is conditional upon the finding of a solution for those international problems which have affected the whole world.

"The success which has attended the efforts to remedy the defects in the purely domestic sphere, particularly in the realm of finance," Barclays believes, "should enable the Dominion to take full advantage of any improvement in external conditions."

Further proof of a general awakening to the need for a nation to first put its own economic house in order. Recovery, like charity, begins at home.

Steel Car Strikers Return to Their Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 29—Five hundred men and women returned to work yesterday at the Pressed Steel Car Company, McKees Rocks, a suburb of Pittsburgh, following the settlement of a strike that had kept the plant closed for more than a week.

At a meeting between 25 strike representatives and Mr. C. W. Wrenshall, acting works manager, the workers were promised recognition of a shop committee to be elected off the plant premises, wage adjustments and reinstatement of all employees previously discharged for their strike activities. Announcement of the strike settlement came from Mr. John Meldon, organizer for the newly formed Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

Guiana Laborers Get 44 Cents a Day; Living Costs Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—The 1932 report of the Department of Immigration and Repatriation of British Guiana has just been published, and reveals that at the end of 1932 there were 134,039 East Indians in the colony, of whom 54,476 resided on sugar estates.

A weekly average of 14,495 were engaged in field labor, and their average earnings a day were 44 cents for shovelmen, 38 cents for weeders and 29 cents for female weeders.

The cost of living, food, clothing and implements for a shovelman a week was estimated during the year to be about $1.85. Including non-resident laborers, there was an average weekly employment of 19,185 with total earnings for the year reaching $1,619,628.

Of East Indians throughout British Guiana, 10,668 had deposited for the year 1933 $816,437 in the Government Savings Bank and $27,628 in coöperative credit banks. Some 333 East Indians were repatriated to Calcutta, to which place they remitted $19,057, and $3176 in jewelry. The majority of the repatriates were under 50 years of age.

Domino
Cane Sugars
Full Weight
"Sweeten it with Domino"

WHY NOT RUN AWAY TO SEA?

How would you like to wake up some morning soon . . . stroll over to your window and find the sun streaming down on the ocean below you?

A breakfast to talk about. . . . Then, what shall it be? A lazy morning on the glorious beach? . . . A fishing excursion far out to sea? Golf on a nearby course? Or, perhaps, just a pleasant day on the Ocean Decks watching the gay movement of the Boardwalk?

Whatever you like, you'll find that the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall formula for a holiday will put you in happy accord with the world. Economical rates. Write for them. American and European Plans. Christian Science church in our block. Bathing right from the hotels. Garage.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Enjoy the delicious fragrance of this coffee-bean beverage morning, noon, night... 97% of the caffeine is extracted.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (1) M.S.29
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
809 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7807
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3644
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Post Office Subway Entrance
Interest Begins SEPT. 1

PATTEN'S
Forty One Court Street (At City Hall) Boston

YOU will enjoy a delicious salad—a broiled live lobster—or a fresh vegetable plate at PATTEN'S.

These delicious warm-weather dishes are doubly enjoyable because they are served you in our new dining rooms, made cool and comfortable by the famous

FRIDIGAIRE
Air Conditioning System

FRIGIDAIRE has also furnished our many refrigerators for chilling and protecting our foods.

When dining at PATTEN'S ask for free historical booklet

The SANDWICH SPREAD OF THE NATION

America's favorite sandwich spread for three generations . . . Choice ham, delicately seasoned . . . nothing else. What a flavor! Easily-opened tins in three sizes at popular prices.

UNDERWOOD
Deviled HAM

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Consumers Coöperate! Sign the N.R.A. Consumer Pledge Card and get your Blue Eagle Sticker at your First National Store.

The prices will be higher in the fall—appetites keener—buy now for the holidays—and weeks to follow.

MAYONNAISE
QT JAR 37c — Finest Mayonnaise is always the same. Made with pure wholesome ingredients. — PT JAR 19c

LOAF CHEESE
KRAFT—IDEAL FOR SANDWICHES
PIMENTO LB 25c — WHITE or COLORED LB 23c

Ginger Ale	MILLBROOK CLUB DRY Contents only	Lge 28 oz Bot	10c
Ginger Ale	MILLBROOK CLUB DRY In Family Size Carton Contents Only	12 12 oz Bots	75c
Grape Juice	RED WING PURE Qt Bot 23c	Pt Bot	12c
Moxie	PRICE FOR CONTENTS	2 Lge Bots	25c
Canada Dry	GINGER ALE Contents Only	2 12 oz Bots	25c
Sardines	KING OSCAR in Pure Olive Oil	3 No ¼ Tins	25c
Prudence	CORNED BEEF Hash	2 20 oz Tins	45c
Olives	FINAST STUFFED 12 oz Bot 29c — 6 oz Bot 15c	2 3 oz Bots	17c

ELMWOOD BONELESS CHICKEN 5½ oz Jar 33c — 3½ oz Jar 23c
PENN-RAD 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL Specially Priced This Week 8 Qt Can 99c

PINEAPPLE JUICE FINAST—DOLE PACK 2 No 2 Tins 23c
CAMPFIRE MARSHMALLOWS 1 Lb Pkg 17c
FORCE TOASTED WHEAT FLAKES CEREAL 2 Pkgs 23c
FINAST CANDY WAFERS ASSORTED 2 Rolls 5c

BAKERY Suggestions
CREAM LAYER Lemon Cake Special all this week Ea 12½c
SWEET RYE BREAD SLIGHTLY SWEET 16 oz Loaf 6c
UNEEDA BAKERS ENGLISH STYLE ASSORTMENT N.B.C.'s Fancy Assorted Package PKG 35c
FAVORITES A New Package PKG 25c
BUTTER THINS Lb 25c

Sweetheart Soap	3 Bars	13c
Deviled Ham	Underwood's 1¼ oz Tin Bc 2¼ oz Tin	12c
Rainier Lime Rickey	12 oz Bot	15c
Sliced Belmont Bread	16 oz Loaf	6c
Brookside Milk	Qt	10c
Dromedary Dates	Pitted 7¼ oz Pkg	17c
Raisins	Seeded or Seedless 3 Pkgs	25c
Gulden's Mustard	8 oz Jar	13c

FLIT
DESTROYS FLIES, MOSQUITOES, etc.
8 oz TIN 27c

Fresh Fruits & Vegetables

Apples	Native Gravensteins 6 Lbs	Celery	Native White Bunch 10c
Sunkist Lemons	Doz 29c	Sweet Potatoes	4 Lbs 17c
Oranges	California Med Size Doz 27c	Prices for Boston and Vicinity	

Bar Demands Nation Roused Against Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

Bill) Donovan of New York; Mr. Howe, Dean Miller, Mr. Samuel A. Lewisohn of New York; Judge Oscar Hallam of Minneapolis; Mr. F. Trubee Davison and others.

Tentative plans call for the anti-crime meeting in October or November, although it may be necessary to postpone it to a later date.

The Crime Commission held a series of sessions in the capital approximately six years ago on a smaller scale to that now planned at which Chief Justice Taft delivered his famous speech calling upon the nation to gird itself for a battle against lawlessness.

In recommending to the states the model code of criminal procedure, the committee today stated that the document was "concerned with the efficiency of the court process, and such efficiency is a prime requisite in efficient administration of the criminal law in this country."

Adoption of the code by any state, however, the committee warned, will not of itself "provide adequate means to combat the organized forces of crime in this country."

"The economic and social causes of crime, the development of the racketeer, the rise of the bootlegger, the automatic pistol and machine gun in the hands of criminals, the modern swift methods of getaway, particularly the automobile—all these," it added in part, "and similar factors affecting crime are not here touched.

"Probably the two places where discretion in prosecution is now most extensively lodged are, in the first instance, the police, and in the second instance, the public prosecutor.

"We know that the prosecutor's role in determining prosecutions to be had far overshadows that of the judge, because actual trials occur in only a small portion of criminal cases. Finally, all questions of reformation, or control of the offender, after conviction, are not affected by the code."

Attention of lawyers assembled here will center in the next few days largely on the plans proposed by Mr. Martin for a closer organization of the bar. In his address today he opened the discussion by decrying the "lack of intelligent and effective organization" of the legal fraternity, declaring that lawyers are dividing into a great number and variety of profession organizations. Urging that these organizations should now be integrated, he declared that the original founders of the bar association "knew that the time would come when the bar must be a self-governing society, the ideals of whose members would be the perpetuation of our republican form of government.

"That time," he added, "has come."

Plan for Coördination

The long-awaited plan for coördination of legal associations' work in the next year into a "national bar program" was issued here today, simultaneously with the appeal of Mr. Martin that it be adopted.

It is designed to meet charges that the present set-up in the Bar Association fails to give the country leadership on national problems, like the war on crime, and likewise does not protect the lawyer's field from being encroached upon by competitive agencies such as trust companies, real estate houses and the like.

The proposed program calls for a voluntary correlation of work in the coming year by the National Bar Association, and each state and local bar group scattered over the country.

A tentative list of ten subjects was put forward on which it is proposed the legal study, propaganda and discussion this year shall center one of these proposed topics, "the new liquor traffic."

It is considered significant here that of the subjects listed tentatively, a majority touch either directly or indirectly on criminal problems. First on the proposed list is "criminal law and its enforcement."

The other nine include unauthorized practice of law; selection of judges; "regulation of the new liquor traffic"; legal education; delay in court procedure; promotion of proper professional conduct and the like.

Crime Has No Place Under This Banner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Burton Holmes from Harris & Ewing

New Crusade Called For Under American Flag

War Head Demands Rally Around Flag To Put Down Crime

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—A call for united action of citizens against "the scarlet army of crime" was sounded yesterday by Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War.

Speaking under auspices of the United States Flag Association, Secretary Dern urged arousing of "a strong public sentiment for the enforcement of law—a public sentiment that will give our law-enforcement officers the support they need but are not now getting."

The Cabinet member said he believed the American people are beginning to be aroused to cooperative action by the warfare which the Administration has launched "and is going to continue to wage until this great country of ours is rid of the scourge of frightful crime with which it is now cursed."

Existing conditions are "due to the indifference of the American people," he said, urging that patriotic citizens join in waging war on the army of crime as vigorously as the Americans of 1776 fought for freedom.

Four-Year-Old Road 'Obsolete'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 29—Built only four years ago, the $4,000,000 Sunrise Highway has been declared obsolete by the Long Island State Parkway Commission. Engineers are preparing to design plans for the modernization of the highway, and will endeavor to eliminate many traffic intersections along its route.

Oklahoma Leading Large Nation-Wide Oil Output Drop

TUSLA, Okla., Aug. 29 (AP)—Oklahoma led the way in a 19,862-barrel decrease in the daily average crude oil production of the United States last week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports. Output fell from 2,791,727 to 2,771,865 barrels a day.

In Oklahoma the decrease was from 620,815 to 605,740 barrels.

California contributed a 4000-barrel decrease to 501,500 barrels a day.

Texas production rose from 1,235,099 to 1,237,082 barrels due to Gulf coast activities. East Texas output dropped from 629,650 to 625,173 barrels.

In Kansas there was a 60-barrel drop to 129,050 barrels; eastern production was down 1000 barrels to 116,000 daily, and in the Rocky Mountain area there was a decline from 79,980 to 78,180 barrels a day.

New York Inquiry Into Racketeering Not to Slow Down

Truth Is Sought on Link Between Politics and Rackets, If Any

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The inquiry of the New York County grand jury into the alleged existence of alliances between politicians and racketeers in the district, following upon testimony before Senator Royal S. Copeland's Senate Racketeering Investigating Committee by Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, and Mr. Frederic Kernochan, chief justice of special sessions, is to be prosecuted until all available evidence has been sifted, it was indicated by Mr. Benjamin Minton, foreman of the jury, today. The inquiry will be resumed tomorrow, he added.

When reporters told Mr. Minton of reports that the investigation would be stopped, he said "there was nothing to it," but that, on the contrary, "we have just started it." The fact that only two witnesses, Mr. Medalie and Mr. Kernochan, had been heard during a whole week could not be helped, he declared.

"It's up to the other grand jurors," he said. "As soon as they make up their minds, we'll proceed."

Mr. Harold W. Hastings, assistant district attorney, was closeted with the grand jurors for more than an hour yesterday, his only comment when he emerged being that he had discussed with them the testimony of Mr. Medalie and Mr. Kernochan and had given the "legal advice" for which the jurors asked.

Capone Fails to Appear As Racketeer Witness

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Eight of the 24 defendants indicted for a racketeering conspiracy appeared before Chief Justice John Prystalski in criminal court today, only to hear the State obtain a continuance until September term of court. Dr. Benjamin M. Squires, former arbiter of the cleaning industry, was in court as defendant.

Al Capone was due to appear on a habeas corpus writ, but the Government had made no move to release him from Atlanta Penitentiary for the hearing and it was assumed he would be brought here when the State is ready for trial.

Mr. Grover Niemeyer, assistant state's attorney, left for Albany, N. Y., today to seek the extradition of Mr. Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney, now under bond. Mr. Edwin Raber, prosecutor, said the State would require six weeks to present its case when the trial starts.

Civil Service Veteran Named Chief Examiner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Underwood

Lawson A. Moyer

Felony Now in New York To Own Machine Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29—Two measures complementing the federal antiracket drive were signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today. They outlaw the submachine gun, making it a felony to own one or to sell such a weapon, and confer on the attorney-general broad powers to stamp out racketeering when it invades legitimate business. Both measures were passed by the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which adjourned last week.

Other bills signed include one to permit villages of the State to pay taxes on the installment plan. Another permits the state housing board to borrow from the Federal Government for construction of low-priced homes.

'Word Picture' Reading Tried In Czechoslovakia Schools

Global Method, Used in America, Fostered by Leader in Modern Educational Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The introduction of the Global method into reading classes of Czech elementary schools during the coming school year has aroused much attention in educational circles here.

The method starts from whole word pictures instead of detached letters. Though it is primarily designed for English, with the many vagaries of its illogical spelling, the idea seems attractive to a number of Czech educational experts. Many protests from the circles of practical pedagogues, however, tend to show that the majority of elementary school teachers has taken a firm stand against it.

The opponents of the Anglo-Saxon system claim that the present method of teaching first the letters of the alphabet has been found quite satisfactory since Czech spelling is practically phonetic. The new reader is considered an unnecessary expense.

Professor Prihoda, the chief advocate and promoter of the new method in Czechoslovakia, had studied modern teaching systems in America and his wife is an American. After a tryout period in experimental classes which in his opinion has yielded good results he is confident that the new departure will enlist the interests alike of pupils and teachers and will be fully justified by its results.

TORONTO
NIAGARA FALLS
Buffalo and Rochester
TWO-DAY EXCURSION
Saturday, Sept. 2
GO SATURDAY EVENING
RETURN TUESDAY MORNING
ROUND $10.00 TRIP
(CHILDREN HALF FARE)
Low Rate Pullman Fares Additional
Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 6:30 P. M. (Standard Time), returning from Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Rochester, Monday Evening, Sept. 4. Descriptive booklet upon request.

LAKE GEORGE
In The Adirondacks
EXCURSION
including six-hour sail on America's most beautiful lake
Saturday, Sept. 2
ROUND $5.00 TRIP
(CHILDREN HALF FARE)
Low Rate Pullman Fares Additional
Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 10:15 P. M. (Standard Time), arrive Boston Monday morning Sept. 4. Descriptive leaflet upon request.

LOW
ROUND TRIP FARES
OVER
LABOR DAY
Go Saturday or Sunday
Sept. 2 or 3
BOSTON TO
WORCESTER $1.85
SPRINGFIELD 2.50
PITTSFIELD 3.00
ALBANY 4.00
(CHILDREN HALF FARE)
Return Sunday or Monday
Sept. 3 or 4
Tickets good on all regular trains except the 20th Century Limited, and in Pullman Cars upon payment of Pullman charge.
Tickets now on sale at South Station, Trinity Place Station and City Ticket Office, 67 Franklin St., Boston.
Passenger Traffic Dept., South Station, Boston
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. CO. Lessee)

Only FOUR Days Left
for your
20% DISCOUNT
in
Slattery's August Coat Sale

Buy your coat within the next four days . . . and save your money! We offer you a 20% discount off the September 5th prices . . . but in all probability, your savings will be much, much more than 20%, for prices are rising so rapidly that we can't guarantee to duplicate coats as the season progresses, at September's regular prices!

Coat Shop, 5th Floor

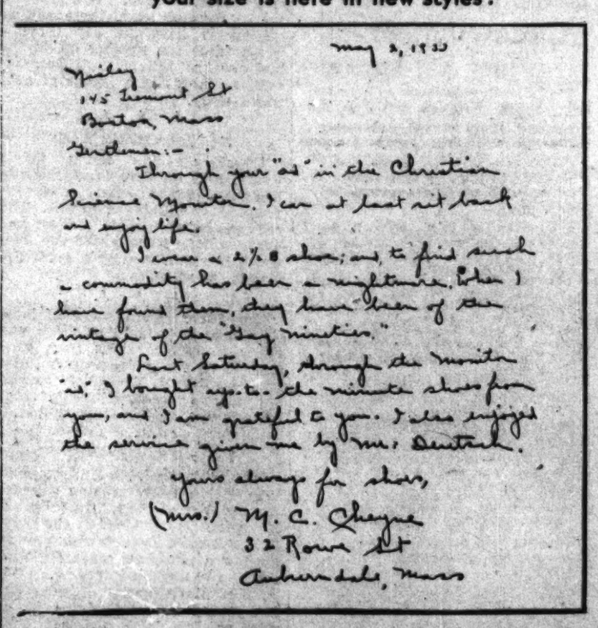
Petite Misses' Coats, 3rd Floor

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Judge Nisley's by quality ••• Not by price

$4 before September 5th.
Original $5 price thereafter

Save $1 on Autumn Styles!
Higher prices for leather and greater cost of labor result in the return to our original $5 price which we maintained over a period of many years up to September 28, 1931.
Whether you wear 2½ or 10, your size is here in new styles!



May 2, 1933
Nisley
145 Tremont St
Boston, Mass
Gentlemen:—
Through your "ad" in the Christian Science Monitor, I can at least sit back and enjoy life.
I wear a 2½ B shoe; and to find such a commodity has been a nightmare. When I have found them, they have been of the vintage of the "Gay Nineties."
Last Saturday, through the Monitor "ad" I bought up-to-the-minute shoes from you, and I am grateful to you. I also enjoyed the service given me by Mr. Dentsch.
Yours always for shoes,
(Mrs.) M. C. Cheyne
32 Rowe St
Auburndale, Mass

Today's Miss Stevenson and her family coat-of-arms.
If you are a Stevenson just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.
Watch for your family name in our advertisements.

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American Wheat Control Requires Cut of 15 Per Cent

Farmer Benefits Based on Pledge to Reduce Seeded Acreage

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — The Federal Government's campaign to bring American wheat production into better balance with present demand swung fully into operation today with announcement from the Department of Agriculture that farmers will be required to pledge a reduction in their next crop plantings of 15 per cent of their average seeded acreage, in order to qualify for benefit payments.

The reduction requirement was announced following accord on general fundamentals of the international wheat agreement in London. Announcement of the policy of the United States as to wheat exports was withheld pending final approval by the four exporting countries of the supplementary agreement.

A 15 per cent reduction in wheat acreage of this country would mean a cut of about 9,600,000 acres, or more than 124,000,000 bushels from the average, it was estimated at the department.

The 15 per cent requirement for American farmers will apply only to wheat plantings for harvest next year. Decision as to the extent of the 1935 acreage will be made a year from now. This year's reduction is to be made from the base period average from the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, with some exceptions to provide a four- or five-year base where the three-year base is considered unfair.

Farmers are already signing up their applications for contracts with the Government, signifying their willingness to cut acreage and receive the cash benefit. With the total reduction now fixed, the wheat campaign will swing into full stride.

The work done on the world agreement, according to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was made possible by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. "In the form it had now reached, the agreement constitutes a courageous effort to face the facts of recurrent, world surpluses of wheat and to grapple intelligently with the fundamentals involved. It is an effort," he declared, "to break the vicious cycle of surpluses, excessive tariffs, ruinous prices, economic paralysis and breadlines in this and other countries."

Under the domestic wheat plan the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will pay benefits amounting to 28 cents a bushel on the domestically consumed portion (54 per cent) of the farmer's three-year average production. This means that if all wheat farmers sign contracts, approximately $120,000,000 will be paid to them in consideration of their cooperation in reducing acreage of their next year's plantings. Two-thirds will be paid this autumn and one-third after spring planting next year.

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President Roosevelt—

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A Streak of Pink Flashes Across the Mist

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sunrise on Mount Washington

Group of Spectators Who Have Spent the Night at the House on the Summit to View the Spectacles. Note the Cog Railway Which Conveys Them From the Valley Thousands of Feet Below.

Sunrise as Viewed Atop Mt. Washington Stirring Spectacle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, Mt. Washington, N. H.—"Time to get up to see the sunrise!" A sleepy voice resounds through the upstairs corridor of the Mt. Washington "clubhouse among the clouds."

Only the retreating footsteps of the "crier" breaks the early morning stillness. It is 4 o'clock. The darkness is a different darkness. It seems to hang on black fog. A layer of white cuts the cold atmosphere outside, like a chocolate cake with cream filling. One sees it is a thin cloud when his eyes gradually open.

The guests are slow in rising. Soon a door creaks. Some are already dressed. They must have been awake before the crier came. But other doors creak and the corridor is astir now. Perhaps 50 of the 150 at the club venture forth to see the sun come up from the mountain top.

It is cold. Overcoats and heavy jackets are needed. Light slowly melts the darkness, a dull light like the color of a gray sea. The sky above is like an inverted snowbank rippled by the wind. It is drab for a moment. Then streaks of light shoot out. A roseate hue appears.

One sees the arc move. Then a semicircle of fire. Now a red inferno. It glows for a minute and dies out slowly. Yellow sparkles rain over the ranges and cut the haze. Then the sun awakens and the mist falls to rest on mountain firs and rocks.

The sunrise show is over.

Officials of the Mount Washington Club here do all they can to get overnight visitors up in time for the sunrise spectacle. They say it shouldn't be missed even if it means throwing back warm blankets and stepping from a cozy bed at 4 a. m.

New Hampshire Gets Steel Bridge Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29—New Hampshire has just been given first award by the American Institute of Steel Construction, for the new steel and concrete bridge over the Connecticut River at West Stewartstown, presentation of a bronze tablet having been made by Mr. Frank Land at the formal dedication and acceptance of the bridge in the presence of state officials from Vermont and New Hampshire.

The new structure is of an original design drawn by Mr. Harold E. Langley of the bridge department of the New Hampshire Highway Department, the steel work resting on concrete abutments and crossing the river in one of the most picturesque sections of northern New Hampshire in the heart of the mountain region.

New England Apples On Way to England

Rosy apples, the cream of New England's crop of Gravensteins and Wealthies, now at the height of their season, are lined up 5000 bushels strong for their certificates of inspection prior to shipment to England. According to the apple division of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, inspectors are working day and night trying to keep pace with the requests of the apple growers for special service.

"While prices at Boston range from 50 to 65 cents a box, the same quality apples in England bring enough to return the grower from 85 cents to $1 a box," the apple report says. "This substantial increase in net return is left after a tariff of 40 cents a box has been paid. Earlier in the year it was hoped that this tariff might be removed as a result of the economic conference and international agreements. However, if there were no tariff, the export of these early apples would be so profitable that few would remain in the local markets if they were of a quality to pass inspection and warrant export."

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture point out, however, that there is no assurance that this disparity in prices will continue through the season, as prices in foreign markets will be affected by the volume of shipments which will be exported.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity and all New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Atlantic coast east of Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds shift to northeast over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	76	Miami, Fla.	80	90
Bismarck	42	76	Minneapolis	50	72
Boston	63	67	Montreal	60	64
Buffalo	62	68	Nantucket	66	66
Calgary	34	62	New Orleans	80	90
Charleston	82	94	New York	64	68
Chicago	64	74	Norfolk, Va.	70	82
Cincinnati	60	70	North Platte	52	66
Denver	54	84	Philadelphia	68	82
Dodge City	62	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	104
Eastport, Me.	52	66	Pittsburgh	58	74
Hatteras	78	88	Portland, Me.	62	72
Helena, Mont.	40	72	Raleigh	72	82
Honolulu, T.H.	76		St. Louis	62	74
7 p.m. Aug. 28		80	Salt Lake City	58	82
Huron, S. D.	52	72	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	70	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	76
Kansas City	64	76	Seattle	50	66
Key West	78	90	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	64	82
Memphis	72	90	Williston, N.D.	56	76

A—8 a. m. Aug. 28.
B—Maximum Aug. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:37 p. m., Wednesday 7:08 a. m. Height of tides 9.8 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:35 p. m.

Trees to Beautify Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29—Springfield's new four-lane concrete highway, one running southerly to Lenox and the other westerly toward Albany, will soon be lined with from 4000 to 5000 trees and shrubs, according to plans being developed jointly by the Automobile Club of Berkshire County and the landscape division of the State Department of Public Works.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larson, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "The NRA Day."
6:05 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: discussion, "Are There Too Many Governments?"
7:45 Michaels-Zimmerman piano duo.
8:00 NBC, NRA discussion, Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord.
8:15 NBC, "Pastorale"; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Rollickers; male quartet.
9:00 "Barn Dance."
9:30 NBC, "The Passers-By"; musical fantasy.
10:00 NBC, "Musical Memories"; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 NBC, "Post Prince."
11:30-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:15 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 NBC, Shirley Howard, songs.
7:00 NBC, "The Sissters."
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Eddie East and Ralph Dumke; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Henry M. Stanley," sketch; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum, talk, Donald Richberg, general counsel, NIRA.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Benny Meroff's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Funfest"; comedian; soloists; orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Four Clubmen; quartet.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy"—drama.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "The Merry Go Round."
6:45 Report; female vocal trio.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romances."
7:15 Yankee Singers; mixed chorus.
7:30 CBS, Mills Brothers, quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, "Love Songs"; soloists; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Novelty Rhythms."
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Pasty Gold"—readings.
9:00 CBS, Talk, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.
9:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 CBS, Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-12:30 a. m.—CBS dance music.
13:30 CBS, West premiere of "Dinner at Eight."

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
5:15 CBS, Betty Barthell; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance programs.
8:00 Recordings of Acts 1 and 2 of Gounod's "Faust."
8:45 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 Harry Hodges, organist.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rita Coughlin, songs.
5:15 "The Singing Policeman."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 Rhythm Rebels.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 Studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (535kc-559m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—"Young Wings."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Address of welcome and annual address of American Bar Association.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local farm program.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Address by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at Statler Hotel.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, North Dakota Day at Century of Progress.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Personals, E. B. Rideout; news.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports.
12:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—NRA luncheon to Brig.-Gen. Johnson at Statler Hotel.
2:00 p. m.—Rosedale shopping news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Reeves-Cincinnati swing.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Scribes Do Their Part in NRA But Miss Summer White House

Junk Was What One Irate Citizen Called the Lunch Bag That Dropped Into His Yard, but It Came From Depths of Four Hearts

The Blue Eagle takes the air. Four shadows glide across the face of New England as four army planes leave the East Boston Airport to carry the message of Massachusetts' support to the chief of the aerie at the summer White House in Hyde Park, N. Y.

In one of the planes four newspaper men, alive to the momentous nature of their swift pilgrimage, with thoughts of such messengers as he who panted across Attica from Marathon to Athens; visions of Ratisbon; of Ghent to Aix, of taxicabs and telephones to the final edition.

Something of the deep significance of the occasion crept in upon the four reporters. A message to the President from the Massachusetts State Committee, NRA. Why not a message from the press? Why not a worded declaration of the unanimity of the fourth estate's cooperation? It was agreed upon.

Then how to get it down! For a parachute there was a heavy paper bag, greasy testimonial to a discarded lunch. The message was inclosed in the case that once harbored a pocket comb. For ballast there was a nickel chocolate bar. A tear fell at this point. The whole was tied together with arm bands that long had held shirt sleeves clear of clattering typewriters.

Passed Into Tradition

The plane circled lower. Four anxious faces gazed down as the message plunged earthward, dwindled, became a white speck that vanished in the trees. It had passed into tradition with that message to Garcia. President Roosevelt had been appraised of the unanimity that circled over him on the wings of the eagle.

Four faces came up as the plane bucked under a sudden gust of wind. On the near horizon a mountain of blue-black clouds was piling up. The three escorting army planes that had seemed so comfortingly near had vanished. Swift trepidation. And swifter recovery. Had Attica not its hills, Rome its Tiber. From Ghent to Aix was no after-dinner canter. Heroes must expect to overcome obstacles.

More clouds. Rain that drummed on the wings. Rain that enveloped them in sheets and torrents. Piled up columns of storm to be circumnavigated, and circumnavigation uses fuel. "Gas" dangerously low as poor visibility blots out the hope of a landing at Hartford! "Gas" still lower as poorer visibility throws a curtain over the landing field at Springfield.

Then, gloriously, a glimpse of a green field below. The plane swoops, and four scribes are once more in their own element.

Crowds gather; curious, staring crowds—crowds that perhaps caught something of the breathless import of this voyage. They saw a helmeted pilot lining up the four scribes—collecting a tribute to pay for gas. The pilot disappeared. The scribes scattered.

Hail! the Heroes Come

Those curious ones who lingered saw something of the stuff of which newspaper men are made, something of the heroic quality that marks the reporter. There was one, seemingly oblivious to the storm, lying under the wing of the plane, like a pigeon on a northeast coping when the storm is coming in from the sea. Another one was thoughtfully sipping a quart of milk, no doubt letting his thoughts dwell on a 5-cent bar of chocolate that had served as ballast. So, no doubt, appeared the hero who carried the "message to Garcia," when he was off duty.

An hour and a half later a single plane circled the field, and landed at the East Boston Airport. No one gave them much attention. No one noticed a man whose cuffs crept down over his hands as he walked in the direction of a five-and-ten-cent store. No one noticed the air of quiet gravity that comes with accomplishment that sat upon all four. Unsung, unheralded they left the airport. Which was as it should be. Most heroes shrink from brass bands and confetti. The quiet seclusion of a news room at edition time suits them better. Of such stuff they are made.

The heroes had long departed when the telephone rang at the airport.

"What's the big idea?" an indignant voice demanded. "One of your planes flew over my house and dropped a bag of junk in the front yard. What's the big idea?"

It wasn't the summer White House.

In Boston's Two Capitols

A "Cop" at Hand—

Beacon Hill has saved its police station—at least for a month. Ever since Police Commissioner Hultman announced his plan to abandon ship up at the Joy Street station, the Hill has seethed as it must have back in colonial Stamp Act days. Soap boxes were mounted and petitions grew tails like comets, as the aroused cliff dwellers milled around through their narrow, dim-lit streets.

* * *

Tired of just words, the political warriors of the district finally girded themselves with a formidable writ of mandamus, and set out to bludgeon the Commissioner with a court order. At last he relented, and for 30 days at least, there will be officers at hand in Joy Street—worth twice the number off in the bush at the Milk Street station—eight minutes and a league of auto traffic away.

* * *

Red Tape Blocks Work

Secretary Ickes wants public works, and quickly. Massachusetts has them—ready to start on the instant. But nothing happens. The red tape between them is as long as the telephone wires which the Secretary has been burning with his demands for speed.

* * *

Says State Commissioner of Public Works Lyman, "This office was ready to call for bids from contractors on the entire program, way back on July 1. We simply cannot get projects approved." All the state officials want is the starting gun.

* * *

Labor Defends "Rights"

Massachusetts labor leaders are in Washington today seeking a hearing by the Federal Government. Reason: Bids published by the State Public Works Department provide too low a minimum wage for both skilled and unskilled workers.

Different categories of work are not graded with different rates of pay, as the NRA specifies they should be. Labor is determined nationally conferred privileges shall not be lost in transit.

* * *

Popular but Republican

When Thomas W. White ceases to be United States Collector of Internal Revenue on Sept. 1, he will have refuted the adage that no man can be a hero to his valet, for his going is tuned to a fanfare of praise from every man who worked for him.

* * *

In almost eight years he has collected about three-quarters of a billion dollars, has never been a cent short and has put through almost 100,000 claims for tax refunds. Under the compulsion of economizing, men gave their services to him, and added their praise.

Buffalo General Electric

Buffalo General Electric Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 revenues of $3,297,243. Net after charges was $583,538 and preferred dividends $147,467, leaving a balance of $436,049. Company is controlled by Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation.

Events

Last in series of three Shakespearean monologues presented by Hamilton Booth Ward, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Oceanside Hotel Theater, Magnolia, 9.

Sixth in series of summer plays given by Boston Park Department Traveling Theater, under direction of Chairman William P. Long. Carver Playground, Neponset, 7.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 2:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 1:08, 3:10, 5:10, 7:11, 9:11 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:03, 7:10, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:00, 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain: Illustrated lecture, "Facts and Fancies," 3.

Luncheon and meeting, Rotary Club of Boston: talk by Carl Hagenbeck, traveler and explorer, on "Africa as a New World Market is to the Making," Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 2:30, 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 12:17 a. m., 1:08, 3:10, 5:10, 7:11, 9:11 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:03, 7:10, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:00, 3:00, 6:30, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.

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Japan's Industrial Rise Main Issue At Banff Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta.—The rapid rise of Japan's industrialism has caused more discussion than has any other single topic among the delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations, which has just come to a close here. This subject appears to be the root of the major trade issues of the Pacific, if indeed it has not extended its influence through the channels of commerce throughout the world. Britain and other countries have complained that Japanese goods, especially textiles, have flooded the world because Japanese costs of production have been less, due to a lower standard of living and lower wages paid to factory operatives. In reply, the Japanese have pointed out that the effectiveness of their competition is not so much due to their comparatively low standard but to their efficiency in operation and their skillful management.

The Japanese claim the rise of their industrial life is their only means of salvation; that it is their one sure way of meeting the population problem. The tendency in the past, they point out, has been to check the growth of population through increased industrialization.

The Japanese spokesmen state that the basic cause of low wages and low living standards in Japan is the sorry plight of Japanese agriculture. The farmers, say the Japanese, control the labor market of Japan. So long as the farms are congested and lacking in prosperity there will always be a vast volume of cheap labor at the disposal of Japanese factories. They argue that the safest way of assisting the farmer is to provide an outlet for Japan's surplus population.

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Progress in Education

When Johnny Comes Marching Home

To Become a Bona Fide Member of the Family

By FRANCES STUART KOBBE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WILL you parents ever forget the thrill of the day when Johnny comes home from camp after the weeks of separation? You get up in the morning glowing with a thrill of expectancy, greater perhaps than you have felt over the arrival of any visitor. You go in for a last glance around Johnny's spotless room with its bed neatly made, its chairs arranged just so, the books straight on the shelf, the games and sports equipment orderly in the closet. Everything looks so clean and shipshape, and you feel certain that home will seem a wonderful place to the returning camper.

At last the moment comes to go to the meeting place. Perhaps it is the terminal where the special car from camp is to discharge its precious cargo. The minutes fairly creep as you stand, eagerly waiting. Then faintly you hear the babel of young voices and your heart skips a beat. Here they come, looking so brown and well in their "city clothes." Johnny is marching home again!

A hurrying flood of little campers surges forward to be met by a jubilant wave of parents. Johnny appears, his eyes are searching for you. He sees you and comes straight at you. He may even forget himself and his audience of campmates so far as to kiss you right then, but don't be disappointed if he merely gives you a wild clutch and a handshake and saves his further demonstrations of joy for when he gets you alone. For two months now, Johnny has been one of the fellows and not your baby, so you must adjust yourself to his new dignity.

That "Return" to Normalcy

At last you reach home, almost overwhelmed by a breathless flood of narrative as Johnny gives you the high lights of his summer. Then he rushes up to his room to drop his bag, his camera, and the sailboat he made in workshop in the middle of the floor, on the chairs, on the immaculate bed. His dog pounces in. They both dive out, leaving the rugs awry. The screen door bangs, a shrill whistle splits the warm late-summer peace, and Johnny disappears to find a further audience of envious contemporaries who have spent the summer at home instead of at camp. Things have returned to normalcy.

This is all normal, natural and excusable, but right here the task begins. You parents sent Johnny to camp at considerable sacrifice, not to get rid of him for a while, but so that he should reap the benefits which you had assured yourselves were there for him. Johnny learned certain things at camp about discipline, neatness, table manners, consideration for others, and cooperation that should be year-round things, and not just for the duration of the camp. He would not intentionally deprive you of these benefits, but when he is back home with a doting father and mother to take all the responsibilities and to do things for him, instead of being with an impartial councilor and a group of competitive contemporaries, it is easy to slip back into thinking first, last and all the time of Johnny.

To Secure the Lasting Good

Right here parents need to take a stand. It is entirely up to you, from now on, how much lasting good the summer at camp does for your child. There are two or three weeks before the beginning of school and there should be some sort of tasks for Johnny to perform each day, something that will give him a feeling of being necessary, a factor in the machinery of the household.

At camp he made his own bed and took care of his own clothes as a matter of course. He competed keenly for the honor of having the best-made bed, the neatest trunk and shelf in camp. If you can make this game continue, so much the better. Let the other children be inspired by Johnny's example, which in turn will inspire him to further efforts. At any rate, make a formality of your daily inspections, as the councilors did, and give him a reward for neatness, either weekly or monthly. At camp, he also had "camp service" to do, tasks that were of benefit to the whole camping community instead of personal duties. These tasks, such as filling the wood-boxes or fire-pails, sweeping the porch, cleaning the bathhouse, or waiting on table, taught him coöperation for the good of the camp as a whole. So around the house there are many things a child can do to help the family as a unit.

Camps are usually very particular about table manners, and it would be a source of chagrin to many families to find how much there was for the councilors to correct when the campers first arrived. Parents do get weary of saying, "Johnny, don't sprawl on the table when you eat! Use your napkin! Don't gobble! Or don't play with your food!" At camp the councilors have watched these things for you, and have tirelessly reminded the young camper, until of necessity he has heeded the admonition because he was ashamed of being corrected more often than his mates.

He has learned not to argue with authority which is firm and impartial, as contrasted with parents who may be won over by pleading or worn down by persistence. When the councilor's whistle blew for bedtime, it never occurred to Johnny to say, "Can't I stay up a little while longer, just till I finish this story?" Of course, all the other boys did the same things at the same time, which made it easier to comply, but a disposition to obey has started to show in Johnny's make-up, which the parents should cultivate and deepen.

Johnny has been "on his own" for the summer. He has learned to wash his face and hands and slick down his hair before appearing at meals. He has learned to eat tidily and at a moderate pace. He has discovered that he can be heard just as well if he does not talk at the top of his lungs. He has learned to hang up his clothes or fold them neatly, and to put the soiled ones in the laundry. In short he has become an independent personality, a man among men. It is up to you parents to see that he does not backslide now that he is home again. Encourage him within reasonable limits in this self-reliance, instead of, either consciously or unconsciously, tying him again to your apron-strings. Make him feel that you realize that he is no longer a little fellow who is a responsibility in the family circle, but a bona fide member of that circle with responsibilities to assume himself, just as you parents have.

Going to College?

By KATHARINE HENRY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first four years after high school are significant in a girl's life. The way she spends them colors all her future. Generally speaking, she does one of three things: She goes to college; she looks for a job, or stays at home doing nothing in particular. The do-nothing group is constantly dwindling; the college group rapidly growing.

Three hundred years ago Defoe wrote, "I would have men consider women as companions, and educate them to be fit for it. . . . If education is such a fine thing for men, what have women done that we should deprive them of it?"

Ten generations have passed since that was written. And we are only in the third generation of college women. Columbia University, as quite recently honored the pioneer woman graduate who "Opened the Door" of Columbia to women in 1886.

With the thought of college comes the question, "Where?"

When Far From Home

The girl who attends a college several hundred miles from home usually gets the practical and educative benefit that comes from an entire change of environment. She is so far away from mother that she is obliged to make decisions for herself; to make her own arrangements; to become self-reliant. This phase of college life—learning to do things for yourself — was much stressed in a discussion on "My First Year in College," which was prepared for class purposes by a group of students. In these papers, which were most interesting and illuminating, nearly every girl spoke at greater or less length of the development that comes from being "on your own."

The first year sometimes begins with a lonely, lost feeling; homesick nights; perplexed days; and a fine appreciation of kindness and help from upper classmen. Some of the newcomers suffer from a disheartening sense of inferiority, a malady that does not affect all freshmen. Or is their swagger partly a protective shell?

The girls discussed this sense of importance so many freshmen bring with them, and partly explained it. Said Caroline: "All that last year in our little country high school we seniors were IT. We kept ourselves constantly in the public eye; we owned the place. In the spring we got more new clothes than any of us had ever had before. We bought class pins; we had class plays; a class picnic; a class dance; class night. And commencement!

Inflation

"Before the glory of that had time to fade, people would stop me on the street and say, 'I hear you're going to college?' My idea of my own importance was not lessened when I bought my college clothes. I came here with a thoroughly developed case of Senioritis, and I started to cut a wide swath. Four of us would walk down town abreast, and we wouldn't turn out for anyone, even elderly people. We broke rule right and left. We loved to make ourselves conspicuous on the campus and in the dining room. Then one day the head waiter met us at the door, and said our table had been changed. We said we had no notion of changing; but we did. He took us four to a table near the center, right under the Dean's eye.

"That made me think a little; and when I was called before the Junior-Freshman Tribunal I did some more thinking. I began to see how small and silly I was, and how far from important. My clothes were not to be compared to what some other girls had, yet they didn't strut. And I found that my father was not such a big figure after all, except in our little town. Many of the college girls were very clever, some had even traveled abroad. And I had put on airs with them!"

Another girl said, "At first the new freedom was grand. There was no one to call me in the morning, and to keep on calling until I got up. No one made me keep my things in order; no one to hold me to my lessons in the evening. I went visiting, and read, and had a fine time.

"But after I had to miss breakfast several times because I was late, I did wish there was someone to call me. When my first reports came in! Oh, boy! didn't I vow I'd make myself study. That first report came near costing me a bid to my sorority.

"When buttons dropped off, and seams ripped, and collars needed changing, mother wasn't there to tend to them. I had to learn to 'go on my own.' I'll tell you what, before a girl's at college a month she appreciates her home, and her mother, more than she ever did in her young life. One of the very nicest things that grows out of it is the letters that girls and mothers write to each other."

Need for an Understanding Mother

One rather pathetic paper, written by a fine girl, said: "My first year in college has been little different from any other year. I am right here at home. I had none of the pleasure that comes with sending for catalogues and looking them over, trying to decide which it should be. I guess that was decided before I was born. I didn't have the thrill of packing a trunk; I had no farewell parties such as I hear the girls talk about, no good-bys, no venturing forth alone, no new environment, nothing to decide for myself. I am only half a college girl. The members of my family do not realize how much they break into my study hours by trifling demands —to do small errands, answer the door, the 'phone, entertain company, even come see the kittens play.

"The girls complain to me about the dormitory rules; they tell me how homesick they are; they give me cake from their home boxes; they thrill over trips home. And call me lucky dog because I can be at home all the time.

"I believe the thing I envy them most of all is their letters. My mother would write me just as lovely letters as they get. I know she would. And I could write her things that somehow I never say. But in all my life we have not been separated long enough to write each other. I know that we do not appreciate each other as we would if I had gone away for a while."

Sometimes for financial or other reasons, it is a question between attending the home college or none at all. Then the home college by all means; and if the girl and the mother coöperate, the handicap can to a great extent be overcome.

Wise Mother

I am watching a case like that now. Cora cannot leave home; but her mother is trying to create for her as many college conditions as she can. She has taken into her home as roommate to Cora, a college girl whose home is 600 miles away. She has encouraged the girls to put up college banners and all the other foolery that gives the college atmosphere. Cora helps with the work two definite hours a day; but the rest of the time is her own, undisturbed by trivial demands.

The mother has pledged both girls to break no college rules; but she welcomes every opportunity for them to join in extra-curricular activities, breakfasts in the woods, parties, treasure hunts, assistant to the hostess at teas and receptions. The two girls belong to different sororities, and the mother's home is open to the outside girls at all times. One result of this is that, when holidays come, both mother and daughter have invitations to the homes of these girls. Sometimes the mother accepts; but not in the same home where the daughter goes.

When the girl has graduated she is to look for a position away from home for a year at least.

[A second part to this article will appear next Saturday.]

Radio and Education In New South Wales

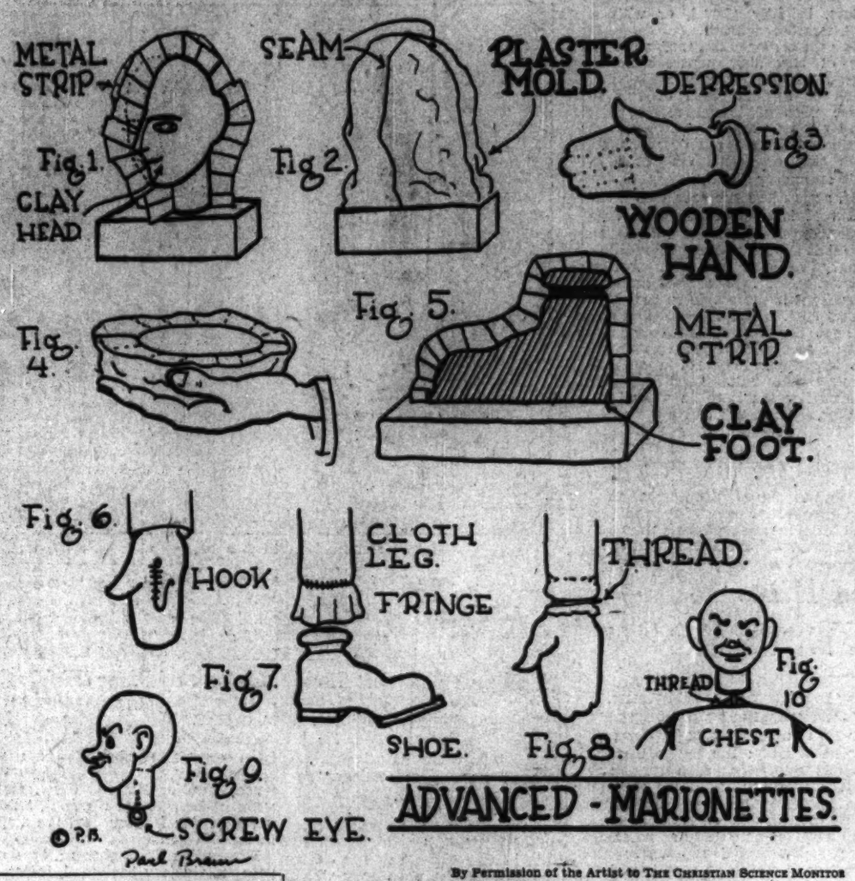
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

The Education Department, university, Teachers' College, technical schools, high schools, girls' schools, Workers' Education Association and Council for Education Research have made up a committee to advise the Australian Broadcasting Commission on all educational matters to be broadcast in New South Wales. It was decided to form subcommittees to deal with (a) Adult Education, (b) Broadcasts to Schools. Country representatives will be added to the committees, the lectures having a particular interest to country schools and country listeners. Circulars will be sent to schools and later a booklet giving a full account of the lectures will be issued, free to the public.

The A. B. C. will arrange for suitable periods to be made available in its programs for the educational broadcasts.

Systems in operation in Great Britain and Victoria will be used as a basis for a curriculum to suit local conditions.



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Marionettes by Children

8—Advanced Marionettes

While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily as a summer course for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.

By PAUL BRAUN

Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ADVANCED marionettes should not be attempted by anyone who does not have some ability as a craftsman. To make a marionette that is professional, you must be able to model in clay and also to make a plaster cast.

This puppeteer has experimented with all kinds of marionettes and has found that marionettes made mainly of cloth are more efficient than the ancient wooden variety. The body of the marionette described here should be made of cloth using the same pattern suggested in a past article.

The head, hands and the feet are to be made of wood, that is a form of plastic wood. Using this material will assure permanence for your marionette. You will find many varieties of wood composition on the market. Use one that assures the least shrinkage.

The Head

Model the head in clay as shown in Fig. 1. Try not to have any "undercuts" in your modeling. Next, procure some very thin metal stripping and cut into pieces about one inch and a half in length. With a pointed instrument draw a line from the center, of top of the head, down both front and back. Now from this same point draw another line down both sides cutting through the ears to the neck. Shove the pieces of metal stripping into these lines, allowing about one inch to protrude from the clay. Fig. 1. These pieces will form the "seam" upon which you will break the plaster mold when it is dry.

Mix up plaster of Paris. Keep it thin at first and carefully pour it over the head using a spoon. Hold the clay head over the plaster dish and in this way you will not waste much plaster. Keep pouring until the plaster starts to set and then you may apply the rest of the plaster with your hand. Cover the head completely, allowing only the very edges of the stripping to be visible. When complete, allow to dry. Fig. 2.

Casting the Head

The method described here has never before been made public. It will allow you to cast as many heads as you care to from the same mold. The value in this is that you may make a "Master Head" and alter it after it has been cast by painting and carving. This will save much labor and time in making different characters. Separate the mold, using a flat knife. Carefully shove the knife into the seams, the mold will then come apart.

Next soak the mold in a pail of water and let it stay until no bubbles arise to the surface.

Hold the two pieces which form the front part of the head (the face) together in your left hand (Fig. 4). With your right, shove plastic wood into the mold while it is good and wet. Do not fill it up solid, just a shell about one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in thickness. Let this shell of wood come up over the sides to the edge of the mold. Tie a string around the mold and let the two dry together. Fill the back half of the mold with wood in the same manner and let dry.

When the two halves are dry, separate the molds. You will now have a front and a back of a head. Before gluing them together, fill the neck parts of the head with wood so they will be solid when joined. Glue the parts together and let dry. When the head is dry, cut the bottom of the neck so it will be straight and insert a small screw eye. Fig. 9. The head is sewn to the body with heavy thread. Fig. 10.

Paint the head with oil paint making your coloring rather intense.

For hair, you may use colored wool, theatrical hair or fur. Glue this material to the head and trim after it is dry.

Hands

It is best to model the hands direct, using wood composition. Model a rough shape and, when dry, finish by carving. Fig. 3 shows a hand. Be sure you whittle the "Depression" into the wrist as shown.

Feet

You may model the feet direct or cast them. Fig. 5 shows how a cast of the foot is made. Only one division of the mold is made in preparing a foot cast. Also, the feet are cast into wood solid, not in shell form. Be sure to cut in the "Depression."

Attaching the Feet and Hands

The feet and hands are attached to the lower arms and legs in the following manner. An extra fringe of cloth is sewn to the ends of the legs and arms. Fig. 7. The foot or hand is then inserted into this fringe and securely tied into place with heavy thread. Do not allow much play at the wrist or ankle but rather keep the parts close together. Fig. 8.

Fig. 6 shows how a hook is placed into the hand. It is made of a hair pin. It may be sewn to the cloth hand or fastened into the wooden one with small staples. This hook is valuable in making marionettes pick up various things.

You now have enough information to build a real marionette show. Get started on something. The pleasure you will have along the way will hold your interest until the great moment arrives—an audience out front. The overture is finished—out go the lights. A hush. You take a deep breath, nod to the curtain puller and, "ladies and gentlemen"—the show is on.

Leading at Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford

The extent to which young university people of today are interested in economics and politics, and the light which history throws upon these, is indicated in the fact that the most popular Honors degree course at Oxford in the School of Modern History. This past year 277 students took history finals, the next most popular subject being jurisprudence, with 160 candidates, followed by natural science (147) and literæ humaniores (146). English literature and "Modern Greats" came close together, with 133 and 132 candidates respectively. The modern language quota was 128, while theology had 52 students, mathematics 29 and Oriental languages 3. The overwhelming preponderance of history would probably be encountered in most English universities besides Oxford.

China to Teach Farming Officially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

THE Ministry of Education has decided to establish at Tsinghua University in Peiping, founded with the remitted portion of the United States Boxer indemnity, the first modern agricultural school in any Chinese university. Previous agricultural schools in China were a part only of mission schools.

The Tsinghua agricultural school will have an experimental farm in the vicinity of the present university a few miles outside Peiping's city walls, and will devote especial attention to improvement of cultivation of wheat and cotton, staple products which have played an increasingly important part in North China agricultural production. Wheat is largely replacing kaffir corn (kaoliang) as the staple diet of northern Chinese, and cotton production for Chinese mills has increased rapidly in Hopei province.

Tsinghua has had a difficult period during the past year, in common with other Chinese universities, because of lack of funds. The moratorium for one year from June, 1932, to June, 1933, on Boxer indemnity payments, deprived the school of its principal source of income. But the moratorium was lifted in June this year, and the university has been granted ample funds for the coming year.

Tsinghua officials also have decided to resume sending Chinese graduate students to the United States for advanced study, particularly along technical lines, this autumn. Forty fellowships will be granted, ten to members of the faculty at Tsinghua, five from graduates of Tsinghua, and 25 to be selected by competitive examination from all Chinese higher school graduates.

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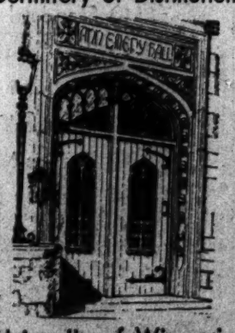
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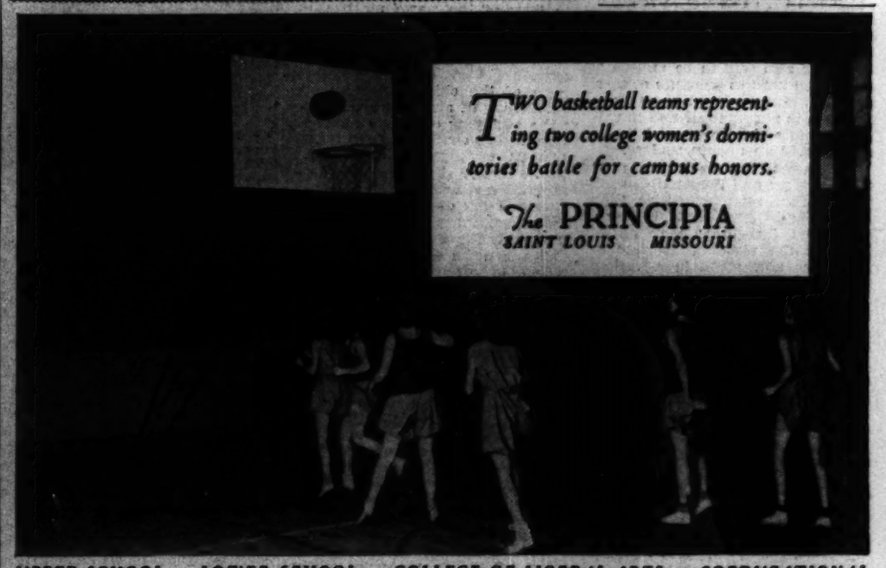

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Home Building and Gardening

Choosing Your Roof

Practical Points for New or Remodeled House

By DOROTHY STACEY BROWN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNLESS the house is covered by the right roof, the planning and construction elsewhere count for very little. It will pay anyone who is building or remodeling, therefore, to look into the subject of roofing. The householder should understand what his roof is made of, how it is laid, and why that particular type was chosen, so that if trouble should develop after a few years he will have some idea of the cause, and in taking the matter up with the roofer, will know whether or not the roof is living up to the claims made for it when it was selected.

There are a few simple points which even the amateur in building and construction can learn to know and recognize, and which it is well to have firmly fixed in one's mind before consulting a roofer. In the first place, a roof should be permanent, or nearly so; even one of cheap materials represents a considerable investment, and there is perhaps no part of the house where a few extra dollars for quality are so well spent, or where false economy leads to more disastrous results. The roof should protect the house from sun, rain and snow, keep the wooden structure from decay caused by dampness, and even, if well selected, safeguard it from fire. The last point is perhaps most important of all. A roof that refuses to ignite from a chimney spark or a flying brand from a near-by conflagration, may make all the difference between an uninjured home and a heap of ruins, so if you want peace of mind and low insurance rates, choose a material that is favorably rated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

To Harmonize With Architecture

Since the roof is one of the most prominent features of any house, we must plan so that it harmonizes with the architecture, and has pleasing lines, suitable color and interesting shadows. Perhaps the most satisfactory way to begin is by study of houses in the neighborhood, deciding why one roof is pleasing and another is not, noting what color combinations of wall and roof are good, and what covering seems best suited to the roof of long, unbroken lines or one of many gables. Of course, we know that we will not put an orange tile roof on a Dutch Colonial home, or wood shingles on one of Spanish style, but there are many other less obvious points to be learned, and it is easier to study them on actual houses than by samples which have a way of looking surprisingly different when turned into a complete roof.

With these points in mind, the next step is to consider the range of materials from which a selection may be made—slate or tile, shingles of asphalt, asbestos or wood.

To many of us, used to a part of the country where Colonial homes abound, a shingle is naturally and inevitably wood, and there is no doubt that the soft tones, interesting texture and shadow lines of hand-hewn or sawed cedar or cypress make an extremely pleasing roof, and one whose first cost is low. Unfortunately wood shingles present such a fire hazard that they are now prohibited by the regulations of many localities, and they have the added disadvantage of needing frequent repair and replacement. Wood treated with creosote lasts longer, but to be effective, the treatment should be renewed at least every five years.

Asphalt-Saturated

One of the most used shingles for small homes today is made of asphalt-saturated felt, surfaced with tiny particles of slate. It is fire resisting, does not catch from sparks, and has sometimes saved a house, even when showered with cinders from a fire close at hand. The good grades wear and weather well, and as they come in a wide range of sizes, shapes, colors and thicknesses, adapt themselves to houses of many types. They are an especially good choice for re-roofing, as their slight flexibility makes it possible to lay them directly on top of old wood shingles—an excellent means of insulation, and a great saving in dirt and labor charges. Several types of interlocking shingles are available which make a solid and weather-resisting roof, well suited to parts of the country where high winds are frequent.

The greater the saturation with asphalt, the longer is the life of a shingle. The prospective buyer should not come to a decision without investigating the possibilities of one which has been recently introduced, and is made with a cellulose base claimed to absorb over 40 per cent more asphalt then the old type. This shingle is also said to be unusually strong and hard to puncture or tear, and as it bends without breaking or cracking, to adapts itself well to valleys, ridges and dormers, and to re-roofing over an uneven surface.

The asbestos shingle, made of asbestos fiber and Portland cement, is somewhat more expensive than the asphalt type, but is long-lived, and has the reputation of being as fire resistant as slate or tile. It is now made in a variety of finishes, including a rough-hewn slate effect, with slate granules embedded in the surface to give color. One of the most effective is a nearly perfect imitation of the cypress shingle, so good in texture and color that it reproduces the natural beauty of a wood roof.

A slate roof appeals to many because it is a natural product, because it is fireproof, and, in the best qualities, permanent. It offers nearly as wide a choice of color as any medium, but it is well to be sure that one's selection is guaranteed against fading. Because of the weight of slate, strong roof timbers are necessary, and it is usually better used on the larger, more substantial house than on the small cottage type, especially as the first cost is high compared with the asphalt or asbestos shingle.

Shingles of clay tile make a beautiful roof for some styles of expensive home, and though generally used with Spanish types of architecture, are an effective complement to the large stone house of more northerly latitudes. They may be had in the gayest or quietest colors, brightly glazed, or with a dull, weathered finish.

For the ordinary flat roof, a covering of sheathing paper, then of tarred roofing felt covered with pitch or asphalt, then of two or three plies of tarred roofing felt with pitch or asphalt between, and a final finish of pitch or asphalt with slag or gravel embedded in it is commonly used.

If, as is often the case today, the flat roof is to be used as an outdoor room far above the work-a-day world, it should be finished with ordinary red tile in water-proofed cement mortar. For a residence this treatment is preferable to the sheet metal roof, which is expensive and a heat conductor. Canvas treated with a special paint, such as we see on the upper decks of a ship, is also a good and durable covering for the roof which is to be walked on.

When you have a fairly clear idea of the needs of your individual house, go to two or three reputable roofing companies and compare what they have to offer. They will be glad to give useful information to the prospective consumer and you will learn more about roofs than you ever suspected there was to know.

Hobbies and Hints

Bird Friends Can Be Won Anywhere

Erie, Penna.

Dear Friends:

Many bird lovers seem to think it necessary to journey miles into the country in order to see rare species. As a matter of fact, if one is possessed of a window facing a garden, with a tree or two, some shrubbery and a few flowers, the possibilities for bird observation are endless. Even a row of trees along a city street or boulevard, a clump of shrubbery, or a single tree will yield much of interest if the eye is trained and one has the will.

Living as we do in a city of 125,000, with water near, and the country within easy motoring distance, we have many advntages to study birds, but the greatest pleasure we have, and the most thrills are always in our own back yard. It isn't a large back yard either, as back yards go, for our lot is only 40 by 120 feet, and space is taken up for the garage. We do have trees, shrubbery, flowers, a rock garden which is mostly wild flowers, and quite woodsy, and two bird baths.

Our breakfast room has twin windows which are low and broad. These windows were obtained when this part of the house was built on only by dogged insistence on our part. The builder said they were not the kind of windows to go with this sort of addition, but he, not being a "bird nut," didn't understand—but we got the windows!

Most of our observations are done during meals, for we are both busy people. The dates from May 1 to May 15 yield the most species, and the greatest numbers, although fall migration brings us species we missed in the spring.

Here is our list for 1933: Indigo bunting, cardinal (female), catbird, chick-a-dee, brown creeper, flicker, Acadian and least flycatcher; purple and bronze grackle, American goldfinch, ruby-throated humming bird, blue jay, slate-colored junco, ruby and orange-crowned kinglets, purple martin, nighthawk, oriole, ovenbird, American redstart, robin, yellow-bellied sap-sucker; the chipping, the song, the English, the fox, the white-crowned and white-throated sparrows; the American starling, scarlet tanager, brown thrasher, the hermit, the olive-backed, the Wilson and the wood thrush; towhee, red-eyed vireo, black and white warbler, Wilson, black-throated blue, Cape May, yellow, Myrtle, Palm, the Louisiana waterthrush; cedar waxwing, house wren, downy woodpecker, and the woodcock—50 in all.

Some of them stayed only a moment, some tarried a day, two days, even a week. Some of them by all rules of bird travel should not have been in our locality at all, but there they were. We are reasonably accurate bird observers, although we may be mistaken like all humans.

The cardinal was a great surprise, for he is a woods bird in our part of the country; the indigo bunting no less astounding seen very early in the morning for a moment on the bright green lawn hopping to the bird bath where he took a drink and departed as quickly as he came. The yellow-bellied sap-sucker appears each spring at a certain date and makes himself a nuisance for a week or 10 days on two lovely white birch trees. He drills holes and guzzles sap all day in spite of all that we can do to frighten him. This year we wound the trees up as far as we could reach with heavy cloth, and he defied us quite out of reach and kept on drilling for sap. When he goes, we have to have the tell-tale holes filled with "black Joe," a substance used to mend holes in roofs and various other things.

The sap-sucker may be an exemplary bird citizen and parent the rest of the year, but in the spring, he is a disgraceful tippler.

The white-throated and white-crowned sparrows are a joy. They stay with us for about 10 days or two weeks—by invitation, and the invitation takes the form of corn-meal sprinkled dry among the perennials and shrubbery. In it they scratch and sing until the meal disappears. Then we scatter some more! Of course, we have many English sparrows, but they act as decoys and have to be tolerated, and their greediness forgotten—if possible.

The thrushes come early in the morning and toward dusk. Sometimes, but not often, we are treated to their lovely reedy melodies, but if so, it is mostly in a subdued undertone—not the joyous spontaneous song of the woodland.

A scarlet tanager stayed two days because we catered to his taste! We took some suet from lamb chops and ground it up fine and threw it on the lawn. He appeared out of thin air, hopped down, tasted the suet, and decided it was a new kind of insect he had never found before. For two days he appeared at the suet cafeteria a brilliant, almost unbelievable tropic splash of color among the common sparrows — and then disappeared into the woodland to live.

The woodcock was no less a surprise. He came the 24th of July, after the long drought had been broken by heavy rain. In the morning he was probing with his long bill among the perennials along the edge of the flower beds, looking as solemn as a judge! Even now we can hardly believe a woodcock visited our city backyard.

And so the story goes. If you are interested in birds, you will see them—if you look for them.

(Mrs.) A. A. A.

* * *

Miniature Arboretum

Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Friends:

Owing to the fact that the boys of our neighborhood insisted on making our yard their playground—which was natural and right because there was more space there than elsewhere—we were obliged to develop a peculiar type of garden.

We needed plants that would withstand repeated tramping down, and running over and such other innocent abusing as boys unthinkingly commit.

The answer to our problem was a miniature arboretum. We have at our disposal a space sixty feet by one hundred feet, in which we have grown trees of widely differing kinds.

Altogether we have fourteen trees of the deciduous and coniferous types. There are two Japanese red pines and a hemlock grown from seeds. There is a white spruce, also grown from a seed, and a white pine taken from the nursery when very small.

There is a tulip poplar, which was brought from the country in a lunch box, and now stands 15 feet high; and a polonia, which was accidentally cut down with a lawn mower, but now is a close second to the poplar. We have an oak that was grown from an acorn, that persistently refuses to be broken and a dwarf maple that has weathered the slashes of a child's ax. We have a white birch whose dainty foliage affords a haven for the sparrows and starlings. The fruit from three enormous pear trees is a great attraction for our young neighbors and we must not neglect a peach tree grown from the kernel of a peach bought from the fruit merchant on the street.

Common grass carpets the floor of this "forest" and a few bushes and canna leaves improve the contour. The sparrows, the starlings, and an occasional robin as well as ourselves love every tree in this arboretum—and the boys do not object.

(Mr.) W. Y. T.

Air Conditioning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The home of today that is equipped with a warm air heating system is well adapted to an air conditioning system. This is chiefly because it contains ducts leading from the furnace to wall registers in the rooms and through this the heated air is forced. And if the air conditioner is of an all-year-round type, these same ducts, used to distribute heated and humidified air in winter, may be used to circulate cooled and dehumidified air in summer.

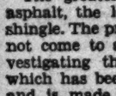
Many air conditioning units on the market today are constructed along the lines of the warm air heating system. These vary in size from single-room units to large central systems installed in the cellar of the house.

One of the chief factors in the conditioning of air is humidification or the supplying of proper moisture to warm, dry air. In order to obtain sufficient moisture to quench the thirst of warm dry air requires the evaporation of a considerable amount of water every day. Thus, humidification must be accomplished through very systematic ways.

With a warm air heating system applied to air conditioning, both humidification and heating can be accomplished in the central unit and the properly moistened air, cleaned by washing or filtering, and evenly circulated through the rooms of the house by means of ducts and wall registers.

Thus, with the installation of return air ducts for conducting used air back to the conditioner for reconditioning, and an outside inlet to supply fresh air for conditioning and mixing with the reconditioned air, the home owner has an ideal system for supplying his home with good, pure air.

Warm air furnaces have now progressed beyond the point where they are capable of consuming coal only for fuel, and modern units may be operated with gas or oil as well.



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All Drawings on This Page by Allan W. Smith for The Christian Science Monitor

1—Large Type Gate For a Formal English Garden

A Garden Gate That Talks

Telling Softly But Surely the Sort of Place Within

By ALLAN W. SMITH

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE entrance gate," says an old treatise on gardens, "beside the practical use of closing the opening to the grounds, should also have the further purpose of determining the character of the garden as soon as one enters it, of framing the vista upon which it opens, and of lending distinction to the lawn which it encloses." With these three points in mind the accompanying illustrations have been chosen as showing several types of gates which may be used to complete the picture in gardens ranging from those of the spacious and formal type to those of the small intimate type so often used as outdoor living rooms in city or suburban residences.

The illustration marked No. 1 shows a type of gate which is frequently used in formal English gardens. Notice, as quite characteristic of this type of garden, the high brick or stone wall with pillars on each side of the gateway, topped with

2—Picturesque Type For Small Garden

lead or cut-stone urns. The gate itself has a lower part of solid wood, and an upper portion of wooden bars set in a stout wooden frame; painted white, it makes a fitting frame to show off to best advantage the vista of walks, foliage and trees within the garden.

The illustration marked No. 2 shows a small gate of the weathered

3—Low Type For Small, Inclosed Garden

type, which can be used as a picturesque feature in any small, informal garden. Its simplicity of construction makes it a quite popular type, especially when it is used against a low, white-washed brick or stucco wall. Notice the small wrought-iron bridge above it, holding a garden lantern, and the steps in front which give it height.

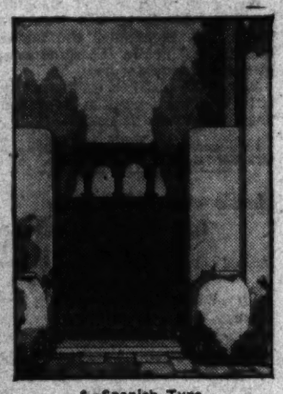
Illustration No. 3 shows a type of gate suitable for the small, inclosed garden which opens upon a vista of lawn, terrace and countryside. Since

5—Gate For Informal Garden in the California or Spanish Style

the garden itself is small with rather high inclosing walls, as is often the case where a small, formal garden is built into the house as part of its plan, and since the view beyond is the important thing, the gate has been made rather low that the upper part of the entrance may frame this view. Painted an interesting color, such as dull red or blue-green, or simply left to weather, this type of gate, although quite simple in appearance, will have sufficient interest in the curve of its outline to add to the picturesqueness of any garden.

For Outdoor Living Room

In illustrating No. 4 we consider a type of gate appropriate for the outdoor living room, or for the small



6—Spanish Type

inclosed garden of the city house. In this case, privacy is the feature principally desired, and with this in view the walls have been built quite high, and a low wooden grille added at their top; this latter, showing against the darkness of the foliage or wall surface beyond, adds its note of pattern to the design of the garden.

The entrance itself is built up quite formally in the Italian manner in cut stone with thin grooves called "rustications" used as accents. The actual opening is an arch with the upper, semicircular part filled with a stationary wooden grille. The gate, which should be a darker, weathered or painted shade, is of wood and by its heavy materials and construction suggests security and strength. A small opening, closed either with a sliding door or with a grille, completes the design and enables one to see any person who wishes to enter.

California or Spanish

Illustration No. 5 shows a gate for a small intimate garden of the California or Spanish type. Notice, as especially characteristic of this type of garden, the wall treatment in which low stucco walls are topped with a line of Spanish tiles which add the colors of their warm reds and browns to the colorful masses of flowers and verdure within the garden. The gate is low, and has a small grille of wooden rods rising in a curve above it.

Illustration No. 6 shows a gate which is quite definitely Spanish in character, as is indicated by its heavy, weathered, wooden construction; by its formal arrangement of panels and tiny open arches; and by the general decorative effect obtained by its wrought-iron lock, hinges, ring and nail heads.

4—Formal Type For Garden of City House or For Outdoor Living Room

Ways to Conserve Moisture and Soil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE are to have good lawns, luscious vegetables, and flowers in abundance, we must have an adequate supply of moisture in the soil. This we may insure in several ways, some of which require the installation of no equipment. For instance, by thinning out the plants in the rows to the proper distances apart and by removing weeds from these rows we may save some moisture and give the plants a better chance to develop because of lessened competition for both food and moisture.

In a similar way we may save moisture by gathering each plant as soon as it matures. At first thought this may not seem like much of a saving when we remove radishes, lettuce, or young onions! But when we think in terms of pea and bean vines, corn stalks, lettuce and spinach plants allowed to run to seed, the quantity is certainly worth saving. After the peas, beans and corn ears have been gathered the plants have no further use for us except to make into a compost. The sooner they are removed the greater the saving of both plant food and water and the sooner another crop may be planted in the ground they have occupied.

Another way to save moisture is by means of mulches. There are several kinds: dust produced by raking and frequent cultivation and surface application of various materials. The worst of these surface applications is stable manure made by horses fed on baled hay and bedded with baled straw, because all these materials are full of weed seeds. Shredded corn stalks, shredded peat, buckwheat straw and commercial humus are all good because they not only check evaporation and contain no weed seeds but may be easily incorporated in the soil, thus adding humus thereto. Paper mulch is also very popular, especially for the vegetable garden.

System of Irrigation

All these methods, together with those of manuring with animal waste and with green manures and cover crops, although inexpensive to apply and important from a conservative standpoint, are likely to be inadequate in so-called humid regions, because a dry spell may usually be counted upon sometime in August when the vegetables and flowers need water most! It is therefore essential to supplement the water saved by the foregoing methods by employing some system of irrigation.

In applying any system of irrigation great care is necessary to prevent injury more or less serious to the soil and to the plants. When it is overdone the soil is likely to lose more or less of its nitrogenous plant food by leaching beyond the reach of plant roots, and it may become acid or even sour by being kept too wet. The plants overwatered become less resistant to disease, inferior in quality and flavor, and, therefore, less pleasant to eat.

By far the most practical method is overhead irrigation. It is most widely used in both commercial and amateur vegetable growing, flower production and many other lines. Several companies supply the essential parts for their systems or portable units for the amateur. Generally the lines of galvanized pipe are elevated several feet above the ground and provided with sprinklers or small nozzles. Some sprinklers are objectionable because they do not distribute water evenly.

The stream of water thrown by these nozzles is solid for several feet but breaks up into almost mist-like fineness before striking the plants or the ground. It does not form a crust such as follows a rain shower, and it penetrates the soil when allowed to play long enough on a given area.

When to Water

The proper time to water is in dispute. Most users prefer to start the nozzle going in the evening or let the water run all night or equally long during cloudy weather. Others water when the sun is shining. They assert that the plants benefit by having their foliage cooled by the water, which is partially warmed by the air, so there is no danger of chilling.

Care must be taken to avoid letting such crops as tomatoes, cantaloupes and watermelons suffer for lack of water before applying irrigation. The tomato fruits might swell too rapidly for their skins to expand, and they might crack and become worthless.

One important use of an overhead irrigation system is the prevention of damage by frost to tender plants such as tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cantaloupes, cannas and dahlias, by letting the nozzles play on the foliage on nights when frost threatens.

No matter what system of irrigation is used or how well it operates, all the conservation methods mentioned in the beginning of this article are well worth applying for their own sake as well as to reduce the necessity of using excessive quantities of water and perhaps having a large bill to pay. K. S.

How to Multiply Perennials

Try Your Hand at Propagating—and Feel Wealthy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever tried your hand at propagating? It is even better than finding a purse full of money or having a rich uncle in India! Why? Well—the purse might be claimed by its owner and the uncle might be only a notion—but in propagation we have the unfailing Open Sesame to the gardens of our dreams.

It is a very new gardener, indeed, who has not tasted some of the delights and rewards of seed sowing. But the dividing of one's most valued plants is a more ambitious act perhaps, and at the very first attempt calls for considerably more vision and courage, as with knife in hand we contemplate the division of one beautiful clump into several. But any amateur who wishes to increase his stock in this way has only to follow directions.

A peony has a resting time after its burst of bloom and resumes growth again when the fall rains arouse it to action. The first signs of this fall activity are the putting forth from its storage roots of thousands of fine hairlike feeding roots. Sometimes they are so numerous as to look almost like a mold. Whenever we divide a valued peony plant we try to anticipate the putting forth of these delicate feeding roots. If we are too late our mistake is by no means a fatal one for the peony, but it suffers a needless shock. Our fall rains vary so much in their times and amounts that any time after the middle of August we consider to be right for the dividing of peonies.

We first dig carefully about the whole clump, lift it out, cut the tops, and wash the soil from the roots with the force of the hose. Every plant must be studied before division so that the cutting may be done economically and that the eyes of the crown portion of each division be as closely connected to the storage root as can be managed. It is safer to have at least two buds to each division. These buds grow very plump and pink when growth starts again.

The new divisions are replanted at once in good rich soil but with no plant food where it can touch the roots or crowns. Starting with a good roomy hole, we hold the plant firmly while the fine soil is washed in about the roots with water so that the crown buds are not more than one inch below the surface when we finish and will not sink at the first hard rain. A light covering for winter is given as protection against heaving. So planted, we can reasonably look forward to their blooming year after year.

Oriental poppies, too, rest after blooming and ripen off their foliage, usually disappearing for a few weeks. They are like peonies in that they should be moved during this dormant period, and like peonies, too, in that the first sign of returning activity is the appearance of many, many fine feeding roots. Any time between the middle of July and the middle of August we can move whole clumps of Oriental poppies as they are, lift and divide them (usually they fall apart without any such cutting as a peony requires), or gain many new plants of the identical variety by making cuttings of the long slim roots. For it is a surprising and delightful fact that when moving is done during their dormant period Oriental poppies have the power to form new crowns on the upper ends of any bits of root snapped or cut off in the digging or purposely cut and replanted. Anyone who has tried to dig a poppy root out entire knows that the roots are impossibly long and almost invariably snap off before the tips are reached. In some marvelous way these bits of roots are able to grow and make their way up to the surface of the soil and there at the right level form new crowns and new clumps.

Nurserymen often grow their poppies on ridges, and as one method of propagating, draw the soil back from the roots and sever them at a point 5 to 6 inches below the crowns, depending on the roots below this depth to form other crowns. But probably no home gardener who loves his garden and takes pride in its appearance would ever want to grow his poppies on hillocks. For him there remains the excellent way of increasing any of his choice peppies by cuttings.

The whole plant is dug with all the length of roots possible. These roots are then cut into lengths of about 3 inches. It is very important that these cuttings be kept in their original positions and not turned with upper ends down. One good way to guard against such a mistake is to give every upper end a crosswise and every lower end a slantwise cut. The cuttings are than firmed into damp earth with not more than ½ inch of soil above their upper ends. Do not water these cuttings. Mark the rows plainly—against disturbance, and by late fall beautiful little poppy leaves will come bursting through the soil. Cover them lightly and leave them where they are until next summer, when they will go dormant again and may be moved into their permanent places.

One of the best times to divide tall bearded iris is immediately after blooming or from then on, any time up to the middle of August. It is also good for the garden, for the memory of just how it looked in iris time is still with us and we have had no chance to misplace our notes or changes which we wished to make!

Iris have wonderfully oblong dispositions but repay floriferously any extra attention we give them. They like deeply dug soil as well as any perennials do, and full sunshine is their especial delight. Any long-planted clump which we have decided to divide is lifted as soon as its last flower has crumpled, and pulled and cut into divisions.

Usually there are three kinds of fans found in an old clump: the single fan which has not yet attained blooming size, the two-branched prong with this year's bloom stalk in the middle, and the doubled form of the two-branched prong. The fat storage root at the base of the fan of leaves should be about three inches long. The leaves should be shortened to five or six inches.

A single fan of iris, newly planted, has anything but an appearance of age. We replant, wherever possible, a clump of five, seven, or nine roots arranged as though coming from a common center.

New Members
of the
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New National Advertisers are constantly finding their way into the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. As the warm response to advertisements in this newspaper becomes better known throughout the advertising field, manufacturers who measure value in terms of results discern a good reason for placing the Monitor on their advertising schedules. Some of the new National Advertisers that have been welcomed into the columns of the Monitor since January 1, 1933:

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The Home Forum

On Raising Chickens

IT IS astonishing how many pleasures always await us. We may go on in ignorance of their existence for many years, and even refuse them when they are offered to us. And then, when we, by some whim, are put in possession of a new joy, we wonder how we missed it, when it was so near for so long.

To me, as to most of us, life is continually leading to discoveries. What matter how many people have made the discoveries before me? They are none the less, in a peculiar sense, my own finds. I walk on from surprise to surprise, and wonders, to employ an old phrase, never cease.

Thus it is that I recently learned the delights of chicken raising. Ever since I have had a country retreat I have been urged from time to time to keep fowls. "They are inexpensive; they are indispensable to the kitchen; they do not require much ground, and they need very little care." So I was told. I made objections, even on this level of utilitarianism. "On the contrary," I declared, "I have made calculations, and have heard the experiences of others, and I know that fowls are expensive, that the kitchen can get all the eggs it wants from the market, that my land is too scanty to be scratched up by hens, that an immense amount of attention is required." Then, shifting from a mere refutation of particular points, I began a diatribe against the crowing habits of cocks, and the fatuous clucking of too easily contented hens, which waken me too early in the morning, and make it impossible for me to concentrate my thoughts.

"Never," I affirmed, "will I allow live poultry to be brought on my premises. It is quite useless to persist. Like Joseph Chamberlain, what I have said I have said, and I will not unsay it."

* * *

Of course, I did unsay it. When the household is opposed to my opinion, it is a foregone conclusion that sooner or later my opinion will be set aside. In this case I was remarkably firm for several seasons. My obstruction deprived me of one of the pleasantest aspects of country living. In the end it was, as usual, overcome; greatly to my satisfaction. Now I begin to know something of the amusing side of chicken raising. I will not pretend there is not another side. Indeed, I suspect there is, and I could still evoke many arguments against my own example. I keep no accounts, so that I do not know precisely how the financial balance falls; but I have a shrewd idea that hitherto, what with the making of shed after shed and the purchase of ironwork and netting for inclosures, and the original outlay for birds of race, and the weekly grain bill, to say nothing of the time of those who tend the basse-cour, I am greatly in deficit. That is a consideration in these days; and therefore I cannot honestly advise the establishment of a chicken farm by anyone who is obliged to count the cost, though I am now assured that henceforward my own enterprise will become a paying proposition. However this may be, the fun is not in the profits, which may not be forthcoming; it is for me in surveying the animated movements of the fluffy chicks.

* * *

This year there were lots of them. There were the buff, the black and the white breeds, each of them with their distinctive manners. I think it good to have them were it only to hear the cries of admiration of my household: "How *mignon!* What darlings!" Regular chicken raisers will be shocked at such levity and sentimentality perhaps; but for my part I cannot pore over logbooks filled with figures to ascertain how much I am in or out of pocket, when I see the wee things caught up, amid exclamation, and — improper from several viewpoints! — kissed. Certainly the kissing is not to be encouraged, but I cannot find it in my heart to condemn it.

Unorthodox things are undoubtedly done by the household, yet I will not make any apology to the more methodical breeder. For example, it is our practice, when for one reason or another the mother hen is not available, to place the brood of a dozen or more (many more when the turkeys have been sitting) in a warmly lined basket which is hung up over the kitchen stove. Such a riot of chirping! All that soft yellow assemblage of cheerful life already pecking busily at the ground rice, though only two or three days old, never ceasing to run and to flutter and to eat and to sing in sheer love of living! It thrills me far more than theater or story book to contemplate the perpetual agitation of downy creatures fresh from the egg.

Whenever we sit for a while, in the dining room, after luncheon or after dinner, someone is sure to call for the basket of chicks. It is placed before us on the table, and we bend over it, and we take up a chick here and another there, and we set them down to run on the table; and, above all, we like to see them drink, dipping their beaks in the water, and then holding up their tiny heads and extending their throats, and almost, one would say, standing on tiptoe to swallow the drop. It is the comicalest, though not the most ungraceful, motion.

The maternal solicitude of the hen — and perhaps even more of the turkey — is manifested prettily. I daresay a thousand writers have described the care she takes of her young; but it was all fresh to me. She calls the little ones to her and they obey, whether it be to share the foods she has found or to seek shelter from danger. They scratch the ground as ardently as the mother; they hide themselves under her spread-out feathers. Diminutive heads with sparkling eyes peep out saucily from her wings, or from her breast, regarding the world curiously from this warm coign of vantage. And now and again one of them, more daring, jumps on the broad back, and is monarch of all it surveys from its living island.

* * *

Before long they are disposed to venture farther afield. Although they are well nourished, and have ample space, it is on the other side of the fence that they suppose happiness to lie. Perhaps it is because they show in their mental makeup, the same tendencies as we betray, that they are so ingratiating. Beyond their inclosure, in the inclosure of their fellows, the earth is surely kinder, and there are finer adventures to be had. Besides, it is interesting to escape from the constant restraints of mother hen—to go abroad for oneself, to see strange countries, to make new acquaintances, to be independent for a while. So they contrive to climb over the close-meshed wire to the wider netting and to pop through on their quest for something different. Mother hen may call at the netting in vain; they are bent on their joyous escapade, and revel in their liberty.

Yet they are quick to take alarm. It is well enough to start on these expeditions, but it is better to be able to end them whenever they become hazardous. A little sense of daring goes a long way. Should a crow cast its dark shadow from the skies, should a dog bark or a cat prowl, or a gigantic biped approach, they are glad to scamper through the openwork netting, back to warmth and safety and comfortable domesticity. There is fun in risks, provided they can be speedily renounced. So the chick is divided between its urge to exploration and its impulse to stay in the protective vicinity of mother hen.

* * *

There is invariably a pleasure in observing the behavior of happy young creatures; they are so filled with the desire, and the capacity, of play. You cannot go wrong in your choice, and you must be stirred agreeably by the vivacity, the foolishness, the *joie de vivre* that are so abundantly displayed. Yet I am not sure that I have not found the most intense enjoyment in watching the ways of the precocious chicks. At any rate, I am fully recompensed, whatever the account books—if anyone keeps them—disclose of profit and loss, by the antics of my broods. Just as there really is art for art's sake, so there is raising chickens for the chickens' sake. It is worth while as an entertainment and as an example of indomitable and luscious life.

There are multitudinous books about the scientific and commercial management of poultry farms. But I am tempted to write a book about the pure pleasure of the poultry farm. And to think that I missed it, in my ignorance, all these years! I can only ask myself what new delight I shall discover tomorrow, for I know that there are perpetually unsuspected delights to discover on every morrow of everyone's life.

SIDNEY DUNDERDALE.

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Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to The Christian Science Monitor

"Dame au Piano," by Auguste Renoir

ONE of the most beautiful pictures in the Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture of the Century of Progress at the Art Institute of Chicago is this exquisite canvas by Renoir, who was certainly one of the greatest colorists of modern times. No matter what the subject of his picture was, his primary interest in it was color, and his long life was one series of experiments after another to find a better way of recording his color impressions. The mere experience of painting was to him a thrill, and when he laid down his brush at night he was impatient to take it up again in the morning with an eagerness that was always fresh. This characteristic alone is sufficient to differentiate him from the majority of painters who believe that they can communicate to their public a thrill that they do not feel themselves.

Even in an imperfect black and white reproduction the real beauty of this painting cannot be hid. It has sentiment, peace, but no cheap sentimentality. It is amazing in the softness of its tones, with color truly opalescent, but there is nothing of weakness. Even the layman can take pleasure in regarding the picture closely to see the subtle touches of color by which the luminous tones are built up, and yet, curiously enough, it carries well at a great distance. It is hung so that it may be seen from a corridor across the gallery nearly a hundred feet away, and even from that unusual distance its charm and distinction may be recognized, demanding a closer view. The picture was painted about 1879, a time when women dressed in a fashion which succeeding generations have found it difficult to admire, and yet the lines of the costume have been so managed that it does not jar as it easily might have done.

Renoir himself had no illusions about the uniform excellence of his work, and often joked about the collectors who would buy any picture so long as the signature was correct. His early education had been cut short to apprentice him to learn china painting, as his family had come from Limoges and imagined that the lot of a china painter who painted bunches of flowers on china at so much a bunch was an enviable one. Hardly had he got well started when mechanical means of decorating china were discovered which displaced the "artists" and he next learned to decorate window shades with scriptural subjects to be used in foreign missions. While these experiences in no way contributed toward refining his taste and sense of beauty, it taught him rapid execution and the power of fixing his thoughts quickly on canvas. When he had finished a picture he never liked to let it go, but always felt that he could do something to improve it. Nevertheless he could work at great speed when circumstances required and once painted a portrait of Wagner from life in twenty-five minutes. This is sufficient to prove that the mechanics of a picture are of only secondary importance, useful merely for putting into permanent form the all-important idea.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

La vraie Richesse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHRIST JÉSUS donna ce conseil à tous les vrais disciples: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus." Il savait que l'humanité s'était cruellement trompée concernant la richesse et la substance véritables. Alors comme aujourd'hui, le monde croyait qu'acquérir de grandes possessions équivalait à la richesse, et comptait beaucoup plus sur ces possessions que sur le pouvoir et l'amour de Dieu. Pour montrer combien l'on a tort d'établir sa confiance sur les possessions matérielles, Jésus parla dans une de ses paraboles d'un homme dont les greniers pouvaient à peine contenir ses récoltes, mais dont le cœur n'était pas droit devant Dieu, et qui disait avec égotisme: "Je dirai à mon âme: Mon âme, tu as beaucoup de biens en réserve pour beaucoup d'années; repose-toi, mange, bois et réjouis-toi." La parabole ajoute: "Mais Dieu lui dit: Insensé, cette nuit même ton âme te sera redemandée; et ce que tu as préparé, pour qui cela sera-t-il?" Et le commentaire par lequel le Maître conclut son récit souligne le point le plus important: "Il en est ainsi de celui qui amasse des trésors pour lui-même et qui n'est pas riche en Dieu."

Quelle assurance de savoir qu'aujourd'hui comme au temps de Jésus, nous pouvons chercher sincèrement les choses de l'Esprit,—de Dieu,—et constater que notre Père céleste pourvoit à tous nos besoins! Il est juste que nous ayons ce qui est humainement nécessaire; mais les choses spirituelles devraient toujours occuper la première place dans nos pensées. Lorsque Christ Jésus allait et venait parmi les hommes, il faisait usage des choses que les humains estiment nécessaires. Il se rendit aux noces de Cana où il changea l'eau en vin; il rompit le pain et soupa avec ses disciples et ses amis; et même après sa résurrection, il prépara le déjeuner auquel prirent part ses disciples. Tous ses actes, tous ses discours, montraient la qualité pratique de ses enseignements spirituels; aussi ses paroles sont-elles entièrement applicables aujourd'hui aux problèmes humains.

On a cru que Christ Jésus était pauvre parce qu'il ne possédait ni terres, ni argent matériel, ni troupeaux; cependant il était riche. C'était même en vérité l'homme le plus riche que le monde ait jamais connu. Parce qu'elles étaient spirituelles et divines, les richesses qu'il possédait d'une manière consciente étaient infinies—sans bornes et sans limites. Aucun récit ne montre que le bien ait jamais fait défaut dans la vie de notre Maître. Sa foi surabondante, sa connaissance des profondeurs de la Vérité, lui donnaient pleine autorité et le rendaient capable d'accomplir des miracles tels qu'on n'en avait jamais vus. Et pourtant, ce que Jésus savait et faisait, tous peuvent le savoir et le faire, à mesure que les vérités concernant Dieu et l'homme, qui est Son image et Sa ressemblance, se révèlent et montrent leur divin pouvoir.

Les vraies richesses sont divines et satisfaisantes, tandis que les richesses matérielles sont temporaires et ne sauraient nous contenter. Les vraies richesses consistent dans l'abondance de la spiritualité, dans la foi en Dieu et la compréhension de Sa bonté. Les biens matériels peuvent diminuer et même disparaître complètement; mais celui dont la foi est ferme ne bronchera pas en face des conditions les plus fâcheuses, car il sait que le Père prendra toujours soin de lui. La Science Chrétienne nous révèle que l'homme est inséparable de Dieu, du bien; dans la mesure où nous avons foi en Dieu et Lui sommes fidèles, elle nous met à l'abri des maux qui sont communs à la pensée humaine. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 301 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures):* "Puisque Dieu est substance et que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance divines, l'homme ne devrait désirer, et en réalité ne peut posséder que la substance du bien, la substance de l'Esprit, non de la matière." Elle dit en outre, à la page 508: "La seule intelligence ou substance d'une pensée, d'une semence ou d'une fleur, est Dieu, le créateur de ces choses." L'homme est l'image, l'exacte ressemblance de Dieu; par conséquent, comme enfant de Dieu, chacun est doué du pouvoir et des privilèges qu'implique son divin héritage. Quoique les mortels soient demeurés dans l'ignorance au sujet des faits divins, ces faits n'en sont nullement altérés: ils restent nécessairement vrais et sont démontrables. Mais les fausses conceptions de Vie et de substance doivent être détruites par la compréhension de Dieu, laquelle se développe grâce à la consécration, à l'étude et aux efforts faits pour connaître Sa vraie nature.

Chercher le royaume de Dieu n'est pas chose transcendante; c'est au contraire entièrement pratique et digne de notre ambition. Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, une foule d'hommes et de femmes qui sont dans les affaires ne cessent de chercher les directions divines afin de résoudre avec sagesse les problèmes de la journée, de parer aux complications commerciales, à l'incertitude du travail et aux difficultés économiques. Chaque mercredi soir, dans les églises de la Science Chrétienne réparties sur toute l'étendue du monde civilisé, on entend des témoignages concernant le succès dans les affaires, la protection à l'égard des pertes, la guérison des maladies physiques, la destruction de la pauvreté, du péché, de l'inharmonie; ces témoignages authentiques attestent des amélioration dues entièrement à l'application de la Science Chrétienne ou de la loi divine. Le succès est normal; les échecs sont anormaux. L'aisance est normale; l'indigence et les limitations sont anormales. L'homme, ressemblance de Dieu, reflète la substance de l'Esprit toujours présent, les richesses de l'Amour divin, l'abondance de la Vérité, l'infinitude de la Vie. Cette vérité peut être prouvée ici même et dès maintenant.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

To a Poet in the Mediterranean

. . . Mediterranean wanderer, haunting the shrines of the poets,
Surges and strains no homeward prayer in thy heart for the free—
There where earth and ocean plead for the freedom-lovers,
Torrent and crag for Byron, for Shelley the stars and the sea?

Never so far they wandered, never so drear their exile
But their hearts still beat in England, and still her need was near;
How they would bid thee, poet, harken thy country's anguish,
If thou so far canst hear it, or carest at all to hear!

What Vergilian odors of earth, what silvery-fountained
Garden that lulled Catullus's heart-ache draws thee now,
Where olive and lex bear their freight of a poet's blossoms—
Breath and blood of the Muses in the scent and sap of the bough?

Would thou were here, my poet, where rioting orchards take us,
Meadowy dreams waylay us that lurk in the mothering loam,
And over the hillroads set with whitening shoals of laurel,
Clear as the heaven of Italy, the Northern skies of home!

—JOHN ERSKINE, in "Collected Poems." (New York: Duffield.)

True Wealth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS admonished all true disciples, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." He knew that humanity had been grievously in error regarding true wealth and substance. Then, as now, people believed that the acquisition of vast possessions signified wealth, and great dependence was placed upon these possessions instead of upon God's loving power. To make apparent the fallacy of feeling secure because of material possessions, Jesus told in a parable of a man whose barns were overflowing with abundance but whose heart was not right with God, who egotistically said, "I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry." The parable continues, "But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?" And the Master's concluding comment was to the point: "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

How assuring it is to know that today, as in Jesus' day, we may in sincerity seek the things of Spirit, God, and find our human needs taken care of by our heavenly Father! It is proper that we should have those things which are needful in human experience, albeit the things of Spirit should always be foremost in thought. Christ Jesus used the human necessities as he walked among men. He attended the marriage feast where he turned the water into wine; he brake bread and supped with his disciples and friends; and even after his resurrection from the grave he prepared breakfast for his disciples. In all that he said and did he showed his spiritual teaching to be practical; hence his words are entirely practical today to meet human needs.

Christ Jesus has been deemed poor because he did not possess lands, material money, herds, and flocks; yet he was rich. In fact, he was the richest man the earth has ever known. Because it was spiritual and divine the wealth which he consciously possessed was infinite—without limit or boundary. Nowhere is there any account of lack of good in the life of our Master. His wealth of faith in God, his knowledge of the deep things of Truth, gave him authority and ability to perform the miracles which never before had been done. And yet, what Jesus knew and did, all may know and do, as the truths about God and man, His image and likeness, unfold with divine power.

True wealth is divine, and is satisfying; whereas material wealth is temporary and unsatisfying. True wealth is the richness of spiritual-mindedness or faith in and understanding of God and His goodness. Material wealth may diminish until none remains, but the individual who has unflinching faith in God will be unmoved in the face of untoward conditions, knowing that he will be amply taken care of by the Father. Christian Science reveals man's inseparability from God, from good, and, in the degree of one's faith in and fidelity to God, enables one to remain untouched by the evils common to human thought. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 301), "As God is substance and man is the divine image and likeness, man should wish for, and in reality has, only the substance of good, the substance of Spirit, not matter." Again, she has said (p. 508), "The only intelligence or substance of a thought, a seed, or a flower is God, the creator of it." Man is the image and exact likeness of God; hence, as a child of God, each one is endued with the power and privileges of his divine heritage. That individuals have remained ignorant of these divine facts does not alter the facts, which necessarily remain true and demonstrable; but the misconceptions of Life and substance must be destroyed by the understanding of God, which unfolds through consecrated study and effort to know Him aright.

Seeking the kingdom of God is not transcendental, but, on the contrary, is entirely practical and worth while. Never before in the history of mankind have there been so many business men and women seeking divine guidance that they may wisely handle the affairs of the day, the business perplexities, the labor and economic distresses. Every Wednesday evening in Christian Science churches throughout the civilized world testimonies are given of business successes, protection from loss, healings of physical diseases, destruction of poverty, sin, and discord—authentic testimonies of improved conditions entirely resultant from the application of Christian Science, or God's law. Success is normal; failure is abnormal. Sufficiency is normal; lack and limitation are abnormal. Man, God's likeness, reflects the substance of ever present Spirit, the wealth of divine Love, the affluence of Truth, the infinitude of Life. This truth is provable here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Night Walk

Thinking how trivial distances can seem
To those who cheerfully fare forth alone,
I set my compass by the firefly's gleam,
Followed the river's quiet undertone.
There were no stars; the night was cool and still;
Impatience plucked no longer at my sleeve;
Far off I heard the plaintive whip-poorwill;
Time was a cloak for spider-folk to weave!

There may be destinations which evade
Foot-farers who must measure every stride;
Yet many another traveler has delayed,
Thankful because he loitered once beside
Some wooden bridge to hear the river sing
And catch the shadow of a white owl's wing.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

A Mexican Sunrise

One of the most beautiful sights I have ever beheld was when I was driven far out of town during the night to see the sunrise from the top of a mountain named "Cerro de la Estrella." The vast valley of Mexico spread below us, wrapped in inky blackness, and the bright lights of the town glimmered in the distance like fairy lights and bright glow-worms. The mountains stood out against the moonless sky like rugged, black silhouettes, while thousands of stars gave a faint light. By degrees the horizon to the east began to assume a dark violet and greenish-blue colour, and as the light became stronger these colours changed into every possible tint, whilst the peaks began to glow. When the first sunrays flashed over a ridge, nobody in our small party could resist any longer, and as in a concert, when a master has amazed the audience with a faultless execution of a particularly fine passage, all of us cheered and applauded.—A. F. TSCHIFFELY, in "Southern Cross to Pole Star." (London: Heinemann.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Becomes Active as Stocks Decline Sharply

Weakness in Grains Is an Underlying Influence —Few Recoveries

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Stocks had a series of sinking spells today based chiefly on weakness in grains. Trading assumed active proportions on the selling.

The list attempted to retrieve part of its losses in the last hour and extreme recessions of 1 to around 5 points were reduced. Late losses of around 5 points were shown by Allied Chemical, U. S. Smelting and American Commercial Alcohol. Issues off 1 to 3 included Chrysler, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors and Case.

Transfers approximated 3,200,000 shares.

The sharp sell-off was attributed largely to professional operations based on a drop in international dollar rates and softness of grain prices. Cotton was hesitant and bonds were mixed.

At the height of the decline in stocks the ticker tape was about five minutes behind floor transactions. The proceedings quieted down, however, after about half an hour.

Drastic Rail Economies

Followers of the carriers were cheered by the reports of the first 58 railroads for July which disclosed a combined increase in net operating income of 424.8 per cent over the 1932 month, and 6.1 per cent ahead of last June. That drastic economies were partly responsible for the increased net is shown by the fact that gross earnings of these lines were up 22 per cent above July last year.

In line with the Administration's efforts to spread employment among the transportation systems, financial observers were impressed with the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission which showed that class I railroads had a total of 957,532 employees as of the middle of June who received wages of $115,433,189, as compared with 1,031,014 employees and wages of $123,781,848 at the same time in 1932. The June figures showed a moderate increase over those of May, however, when the same carriers had 938,406 employees with wages of $113,505,529.

While trading circles were closely watching earnings reports and NRA activities, they were not neglecting the visit of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, with financiers here. Just what, if anything, in the way of a market influence might develop from the visit was the subject of much conjecture. The consensus was that no agreement would be reached, or countenanced by the Government, regarding pound-dollar stabilization.

Bond Market Uncertain

The bond market continued hesitant today in establishing a definite trend. Prices moved unevenly in practically all divisions, and trading was in limited volume. Prime issues were steady.

A fair demand appeared in some of the secondary loans in the rail and utility groups, finding reflection in moderate gains for such issues as Allegheny Corporation 5s, 1950, Illinois Central 4½s, International Telephone convertible 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

In a generally small market, industrial obligations backed and filled within narrow price limits. Sinclair Oil 6½s and Texas Corporation 5s changed hands at small advances.

A moderate recovery in sterling exchange helped British 5½s to regain a part of yesterday's loss, and French Government 7½s likewise had a moderate rally. German issues were again heavy.

U. S. Governments were slightly higher all along the line on a small volume of transactions.

Railway Earnings

Northern Pacific

	1933	1932
July gross	$6,398,358	$3,529,662
Net oper inc	834,691	*206,366
7 mos gross	34,771,591	25,481,124
Net oper inc	111,797	*1,731,006

Great Northern

	1933	1932
July gross	$5,985,503	$3,917,231
Net oper inc	1,581,184	*980,581
7 mos gross	30,687,362	28,412,618
Net oper inc	3,037,703	*4,063,560

Chicago & North Western

	1933	1932
July gross	$7,681,029	$5,567,717
Net oper inc	1,803,307	*512,676
7 mos gross	40,331,369	41,619,674
Net oper inc	1,360,743	*1,472,845

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha

	1933	1932
July gross	$1,562,369	$1,121,676
Net oper inc	369,494	*122,670
7 mos gross	8,078,673	8,303,801
Net oper inc	611,808	*589,896

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

	1933	1932
July gross	$3,913,795	$3,526,154
Net oper inc	633,904	98,896
7 mos gross	24,416,493	27,485,526
Net oper inc	1,501,421	2,036,568

Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corp.

	1933	1932
July gross	$2,011,827	$1,731,790
Net oper inc	308,585	*130,730
7 mos gross	11,759,425	13,590,711
Net oper def	476,341	215,396

Wheeling & Lake Erie

	1933	1932
July gross	$1,162,347	$648,303
Net oper inc	316,484	*68,712
7 mos gross	5,672,963	4,540,651
Net oper inc	860,413	*22,665

Canadian Pacific

	1933	1932
July gross	$10,142,427	$9,669,343
Net aft exps	1,368,380	859,708
7 mos gross	60,865,922	67,714,642
Net aft exps	6,229,551	6,111,587

New York Central

	1933	1932
July gross	$26,468,195	$21,074,667
Net oper inc	4,529,618	*161,870
7 mos gross	187,239,837	174,226,589
Net oper inc	17,023,131	7,323,539

Denver & Rio Grande Western

	1933	1932
July gross	$1,330,721	$1,229,592
Net oper inc	196,485	51,781
Def aft chgs	276,237	*302,946
7 mos gross	8,333,930	8,795,631
Net oper inc	778,333	134,721
Def aft chgs	2,403,696	2,963,791

*Surplus.

Mobile & Ohio

	1933	1932
July gross	$776,881	$540,882
Net oper inc	63,976	*117,164
7 mos gross	4,562,351	4,606,234
Net oper inc	104,563	*461,299

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 29	Last Aug. 28
13¾	3		Adams Express	6200	11½	11	11½	11½
21½	8	1	Adams Millis	300	18½	18½	18½	
12½	8¼	--	Addressograph	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	
9¾	1¾	--	Advance Rumely	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
11¾	8¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2100	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
107½	47½	3	Air Reduction	400	81¾	81	81¾	81¾
33½	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
8¼	¾	--	Alleghany Corp	16200	33	27	32	32½
21¼	1	--	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	17¾	15½	16½	16¾
30	1¾	--	Alleghany pf xw	400	18½	15	16½	16¾
21	7½	--	Allegh pf ww XL	100	17	17	17	17
143¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3200	142½	136½	140½	143¾
28¾	6	--	Allis Chalmers	1500	20½	19	19¾	20¼
24	5¾	--	Alpha Port Cem	400	17	16¾	16¾	17
9¼	¾	--	Amal Leather	400	6½	6¼	6¾	
40	8	--	Amal Leather pf	200	30½	30	30	29½
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	8500	43½	41¼	41¾	42
32	7¾	--	Am Ag Ch Del	300	30½	29	29	29½
38¼	8	--	Am Bank Note	500	21	19½	21	20½
16¾	1	--	Am Beet Sugar	800	13⅜	11¼	12	12¼
58	38	--	Am Beet Sug pf	50	45½	45½	45½	46
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	21¾	20	20	20½
97½	49½	4	Am Can	2500	94½	90	92¾	93¾
39¾	6⅜	--	Am Car & Pdry	3800	33½	31	33⅛	33¾
59¾	15	--	Am Car & F pf	200	48	47½	47½	73½
14	1¾	--	Am Chain	100	9½	8½	8½	
51¼	36	3f	Am Chicle	100	45	45	45	45¾
69¾	13	--	Am Com Alcohol	6800	69	63	66½	68¾
8	1	--	Am Envaustic T	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	
13	3⅜	--	Am European	100	10	10	10	9¾
19¾	4¾	--	Am & For Pow	8300	14¾	13¾	14⅜	13¾
44⅞	7¾	--	Am & For Pow pf	300	32½	28	28	27
35⅜	6¼	--	Am & For Pow $	200	33	32½	32	31½
27¼	4¾	--	Am & For Pw 3pf	300	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¾
91¼	14¼	1	Am Hawaiian	900	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18¾
6	1	--	Am Hide & L	300	11	10½	11	11
57½	13½	--	Am Hide & L pf	400	42	40½	40½	43½
17½	3¾	--	Am Ice	400	11¾	10½	10½	11¾
15¼	4¼	--	Am International	9300	12	10¾	10¾	11¾
39¾	17¾	--	Am Locomotive	1400	35½	33¾	34	35½
67	17½	--	Am Loco pf	100	58	58	58	
23¾	3½	--	Am Metal	3300	20¾	19½	20¾	20
72	12½	--	Am Metal 6%	100	69½	69½	69½	
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	28½	28½	28½	28
19½	4	--	Am Power & Lt	3100	13⅜	12¼	12¾	13¼
41½	9¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	28¾	28	28	27¾
19	4¾	--	Am Radiator	17400	17¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
31⅜	5¾	--	Am Rolling Mill	4200	24¾	23¼	24	24¾
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1200	39	39	39	38
38¾	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	400	2¾	1¾	2	2½
42½	10¾	--	Am Shipbuilding	30	27	27	27	28½
85	31	--	Am Smelt & Ref	5800	41	37	41	38½
73	20½	--	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	79	79	79	
51	4½	--	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	80½	80½	80½	80½
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	2800	34¼	32½	33¼	34
28⅝	6	--	Am Sugar Ref	500	40½	40	40½	38½
84	58½	--	Am Tel & Tel	700	68⅝	65¼	68	69
37⅝	10	--	Am Type Fdr pf	4900	13½	12¾	12¾	13½
43¾	.0%	1	Am Wat W & E	40	28½	26¾	28½	28
35⅝	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2700	31½	28½	30⅜	30⅜
17	2¼	--	Am Woolen	900	25½	23¾	24¼	24½
61½	22½	--	Am Woolen pf	500	54	53⅜	53¾	54½
4¼	¾	--	Am Writ Paper ct	200	3¼	3	3	3
10⅞	2¼	--	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	8	8	8	8¾
22½	5	--	Anaconda Cop	13700	18¾	17¾	18¼	18¾
14½	3⅝	.60	Anchor Cap	500	27½	26	27	28½
39¼	9¾	1	Andes Copper	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
90	41	7	Archer Daniels	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
7¾	1½	--	Armour Ill A	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
5	⅝	--	Armour Ill B	3500	5½	5	5¼	5½
33	7	--	Armour Ill pf	1300	23	23	23	23
7	1½	--	Arnold Constable	3800	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	6¾
9½	2	--	Artloom Corp	300	5½	5½	5½	6¼
5¼	¾	--	Asso Apparel Ind	10	6	6	6	6½
20	3½	--	Asso Dry Goods	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35½	6¾	--	Asso Oil	500	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17¾
60¼	34¾	--	Atchison T&SF	4900	72½	68	70	69
80¼	34¾	--	Atchison T&SF pf	4900	72½	68	70	69
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	400	72½	71¾	71¾	71¾
59	16½	--	Atl-Coast Line	400	53¼	52	52	51½
31½	12	1	Atl Refining	4200	29⅝	28	29	29¾
39½	9	--	Atlas Powder	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
15	1½	--	Atlas Tack	1100	18	17¾	18	17½
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	8200	62	58	61	62
9¾	⅞	--	Austin Nichols	500	7⅞	7	7	7½
⅞	13	1	Austin Nichols A	50	31½	31½	31½	31½
16⅝	5½	--	Aviation Corp Del	15400	12½	11⅝	12	12¼

—B—

17⅝	3½	--	Baldwin Loco	8900	14⅝	13⅜	14¾	14½
60	9½	--	Baldinw Loco pf	100	46	46	46	
33⅞	8¼	--	Balt & Ohio	13700	36	34¾	36	35¾
39¼	9½	--	Balt & Ohio pf	900	37¾	35¾	35½	36⅝
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	800	41¼	39½	41¼	40
100¾	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar	20	105¼	105¼	105¼	108⅛
7¼	⅜	--	Barker Bros	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
11	3	--	Barnsdall A	11600	10	9	9¾	10¾
27	7	--	Beatrice Cream	700	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
76½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	67	65	65½	65
13½	3½	--	Bendix Hem	1600	11¼	10½	10¾	11
91½	63¼	4.00	Beig Nat Corp pf	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	
15	14	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	34	33	33	34
21½	6¼	--	Bendix Aviation	8500	19½	17¾	18¾	19½
31½	9	--	Best & Co	500	32½	30	30	30
48¼	10½	--	Bethlehem Steel	6500	42	40	40¾	41¾
20½	6½	--	Bigelow Sanford	20	22	22	22	22
19¼	3½	--	Blaw Knox	1200	15¼	14½	14¾	15
20	6¾	--	Bloomingdale	10	18	18	18	
84½	9¼	--	Bohn Alum & Br	18040	48¾	46¾	47¾	48½
37¾	18	1.60	Borden	4900	28¾	27½	27¾	27¾
21⅝	5½	--	Borg Warner	6800	20½	19	19¾	20¼
14⅝	2¾	--	Briggs Mfg	5800	12¾	11	12	12¾
18⅜	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	200	17	17	17	16
41¼	21¾	--	Brooklyn Man T	1100	33½	32½	32¾	33
9¾	3½	--	Brooklyn Queens	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
60¼	30¼	5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	56	56	56	
88½	62½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	79	79	79	78
53¾	28	3	Brown Shoe	100	50	50	50	49½
18½	1¾	--	Brunswick Balke	500	11¾	11	11	11¾
12¾	2	--	Bucyrus Erie	200	10	9¾	10	10¼
19¾	2¾	--	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13¾	13	13	
9¾	¾	--	Budd Mfg	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
35	3	--	Budd Mfg pf	10	23	23	23	23½
5¾	1	--	Budd Wheel	500	4	3¾	4	3¾
13¼	2½	--	Bullard	100	9	9	9	9¾
5	⅞	--	Bulova Watch	100	3½	3¼	3¼	
13	1¾	--	Burns Bros pf	10	8	8	8	8¾
20¾	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1300	18	16½	17¼	17¾
8	1	--	Bush Terminal	100	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¾
23½	7½	--	Bush Tr Bldgs pf	10	14	14	14	13
4¼	⅛	--	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2⅞	1	--	Butte & Superior	900	2	2	2	1⅞
7½	1¼	--	Butterick	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
43¼	8½	--	Byers	3500	36¾	33½	35¼	35½

—C—

34¾	7¾	--	Calif Packing	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
2¼	⅛	--	Callahan Z & L	600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
16¼	2	--	Campbell W'y&C	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
9¾	2	--	Calumet & Hecla	12100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3100	32	31	31½	32
20⅞	7½	--	Canadian Pacific	5800	17¼	16½	17¼	16¾
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	28½	28½	28½	29
103½	30½	--	Case Thresh	7800	73¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
39¾	5½	--	Caterpillar Trac	2700	24¾	23	24	24¾
4⅜	⅝	--	Celotex vtc	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
58⅞	4½	--	Celanese Corp	35300	48⅝	44¾	47¼	47¾
12¾	1½	--	Celotex Co pf	70	9	7½	9	9
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	33	33	33	34¾
42¾	5⅝	--	Cerro de Pasco	9000	33¾	34	33¾	36⅝
7¾	1	--	Certain-Teed	700	5¾	5	5	5¾
20½	7½	--	Checker Cab Mfg	200	16	16	16	16
82½	14½	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	51¾	50	50½	51
48½	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	17400	49¼	47¾	48¾	48½
8½	½	--	Chi & E Ill pf	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7⅝	1⅜	--	Chi & Gt West	300	3¼	3	3	3
14½	2½	--	Chi & Gt W pf	300	5	5	5	5¼
11¾	1	--	Chi Mil & St P	1400	3¼	3	3	3¼
18¼	1½	--	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	9½	8½	8½	8¾
16	1¼	--	Chi Mil & St P pf	9400	15¾	14½	14¾	15
34¾	2	--	Chi & N'western	500	13¾	12½	13	13¾
13⅝	2½	--	Chi & N'west pf	700	27½	25	25	24¾
25½	5½	--	Chi Pneu Tool	3200	11	10	10¾	11
10½	1	--	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	22	21½	21¾	22¼
18	2⅞	--	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	7¾	6¾	6¾	7⅜
19½	3½	--	Chi RI&P 6%	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¾
34	5	1	Chi RI&P 7%	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
47¾	7¾	--	Chickasaba Cot O	400	26½	25½	25¾	26¾
32	7½	2	Chrysler	65800	46¾	43¾	45¾	46¾
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	400	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¾
3⅝	⅛	--	City Ice&Fuel pf	20	69¾	69¾	69¾	69
8½	1½	--	City Stores	300	2	1¾	2	2
14¼	5	--	City Stores A	40	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
21½	10	1	Clark Equipment	120	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾
22¾	7	--	Cluett Peabody	500	19½	19	19	19
21⅞	3	--	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	18½	18	18	18½
17⅝	3½	--	Collins & Aikman	5100	21½	19¼	19¼	19¾
54	16	--	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	7	6¾	7	7
51	15½	--	Colo & Southern	10	23	23	23	23½
23¾	12½	--	Colo & So 1pf	30	43¾	42½	43¾	
23½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	9700	30½	29	29½	29¾
24½	6¾	--	Columbia Pic vtc	400	23	22¾	23¼	23
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	2600	66¾	61	66¾	66
15½	4	--	Comm Credit	10700	16	14¾	15¾	15¾
24¾	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	23	23	23	23
90	70	6½	Comm Cred ipf	40	90	90	90	86
38	16	--	Comm Cred A	100	37	37	37	
31	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	34	34	34	34
57½	18	--	Comm Inv Tr	4500	39¾	38¾	39	40½
39	7	.60	Comm Solvents	87500	40½	37½	39	40½
6½	1¾	--	Commwlth & So	13300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
80½	21	6	Comwith & S 6 pf	300	67	48	48	
27½	7¾	.80	Congoleum Nairn	7300	24½	22	23½	24
64½	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	400	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
5½	2¼	--	Consol Gas	10100	80¾	48¾	49¾	49
15¾	5	--	Consol Laundries	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
105	95½	8	Consol Oil	19500	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
10¾	1½	--	Consol Oil pf	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
10¾	1½	--	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11½	1½	--	Consol Textile	2300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	¼	--	Container A	3500	8¾	8	8¼	8¼
11	¼	--	Conset Corp	1700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	3	--	Cont Baking B	1200	12	11	11¾	12
84	39	4	Cont Baking pf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
46⅝	13¾	2	Cont Can	4200	65¾	64	64½	65¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	32	31	30	30½
4	1	--	Cont Motors	1800	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
19½	4¾	--	Cont Oil	14300	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
104¾	48¾	3	Corn Products	1800	85¾	81¾	81¾	84¾
74	21¼	1	Corn Prod pf	40	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
39½	23¾	2f	Coty	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
14¾	2¾	--	Cream of Wheat	1500	22	20½	21	21¾
68	14½	--	Crosley Radio	500	10½	10	10	10¾
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	27	27	27	
37¾	3	--	Crown Zellerbach	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
11¾	1	--	Crucible Steel	400	26¾	23¾	25¾	25¾
60¾	18	--	Crucible Steel pf	200	49½	49½	49½	49½
4¾	½	--	Cuba Cn	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11½	1¾	--	Cuban Am Sug	1400	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
66	1	--	Cuban Am S pf	10	48	48	48	
59½	30¾	3½	Cudahy Packing	300	51	50	50	50½
32¾	6¼	--	Curtis Publishing	200	23½	23	23	24¼
6¾	3	--	Curtis Pub pf	200	24	24	24¼	23¾
4½	1½	--	Curtiss-Wright	6400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
9	2	--	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

—D—

8¾	1¾	.80	Davega St	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
49	5¾	--	Deere & Co	5300	27¼	24	26¾	27
23¾	37⅝	--	Del & Hudson	300	37¾	37	37	37
17¾	5¾	--	Del Lack & W	10100	28¾	27¾	28	28
19¾	7½	--	Denver R G pf	400	13¾	11¾	11¾	12
21½	8	4	Detroit Edison	100	72	72	72	72
23½	10	--	Devoe & Ray A	100	22	22	22	22
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
28¾	12	--	Dome Mines	17400	25¾	24¾	25¾	25¾
26¾	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	22	22	22	23½
16½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3500	15¼	14½	14¾	15
85¾	33½	2	du Pont de Nem	11600	83¾	80	83½	83¾
28¾	9¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	31¼	23½	31¼	

—E—

10	1¼	--	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7	7	7	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	85	82	84	84¾
44⅜	44⅜	3	Eastman Kod pf	40	120	120	120	120
16¾	3	--	Eaton Axle & Sp	1900	14	13½	13½	14
16	3½	--	Eitingon Schild	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
27½	10	--	Elec Auto-Lite	8100	23	21½	22½	23½
8½	1	--	Elec Boat	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
3	1	--	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	3	3	3	3
14¾	3½	--	Elec Pow & Lt	19000	10	9	9¾	9¾
136½	7¼	--	Elec Pow & L pf	800	22	20½	20½	21
23¾	6½	--	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	30	19¼	20½	20½
54	31	3	Elec Stn Battery	500	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
108	99	8	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	3	3	3	
122	107	7	Endicott John pf	100	119¾	119½	119¾	
14¾	4	--	Engineers Pub S	600	8½	8½	8½	
13¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
25¾	3¼	--	Erie RR	10600	25½	23¾	24¾	24¾
29½	4½	--	Erie RR 1pf	1200	37¾	29	29	29¼
33½	5¾	--	Erie RR 2pf	300	30¾	20	20	
18¾	3	2e	Eureka Vacuum	400	10	9¾	10	10
7½	⅞	--	Evans Products	300	15	10	10	10
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	

—F—

8¼	1	--	Fairbanks pf	10	5½	5½	5½	8¼
11½	3½	--	Fairbanks Morse	300	8¾	7¾	7¾	8
42	10	--	Fairbanks M pf	20	36	36	36	
11¾	¾	--	Fed Motor Tr	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4½	¾	--	Fed Screw W	100	3	3	3	
9¾	1¼	--	Fed Water Serv	200	3	3	3	4¼
96	18¼	1.50	Fidelity Phe F In	460	21	20¾	20¾	
91	69¼	.40	Filene's pf	30	84	84	84	
71¾	42	6	Firestone T&R pf	3200	37¾	35¼	36¾	37½
70¾	43	3½	First Nat Stores	100	72	72	72	73
16	6½	--	Food Mach	400	97	97	97	97½
23¾

Financial News and Comment

Cotton Processor Tax Closes Down Number of Mills

Automatically Regulates Production—Date Set for Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 29—Growing complaint against the processor tax on cotton has resulted in the closing down of a number of mills, both in the South and East.

Mills making print cloths in the South and staple fine goods in the East have a large stock of these goods made up during the rush of June and July, and failing to secure new orders at present high prices are unwilling to continue making goods to put in storage when they have to pay the tax of $21 for each bale of cotton opened.

Thus the onerous tax is proving a blessing by automatically regulating production. Limiting production to fit demand was one of the most vexatious problems of the cotton goods industry before the Code of Fair Competition was adopted. Now mills which would never before join curtailment agreement are voluntarily curtailing until such time as the market will place new orders at the new prices.

Set Date for Hearing

Under the leadership of southern producers and their congressmen, the Agricultural Department has set Sept. 7 for an informal hearing on the question of easing up the processor tax. Mills are asking that the tax be levied progressively, viz., 1 cent now, another cent in 60 days, then 1 cent in four months, six months, and eight months. They claim that by such a process the demand would be sustained and brisk buying would precede each rise in price, both by the wholesalers and converters, and by the retailers and public.

The Department of Agriculture has placed on the mills the burden of proof that the tax has stopped buying. It claims that the real reason is that the stock of goods made during the rush was for speculative reasons, and says that the mills should unload these surplus stocks below the replacement costs before complaining of the tax.

The mills refute these charges of speculative manufacture, and say that the heavy production of May, June and July resulted in staving off the full effect of the higher costs due to the code and tax. Goods produced during that period were nearly all taken by bona fide distributors who are now passing it out to the public at much below the replacement costs. What was taken by speculators is now going into distribution channels through the so-called second-hand sales.

Second-Hand Sales Good

In fact, these second-hand sales have been the mainstay of the market for the last several weeks and have served to gradually establish the market on the present high scale. Since Aug. 1, when the tax was assessed, buyers have only bought such goods as were absolutely necessary, and as the mills refused to sell they bought them of second hands below the mill prices.

Heretofore a dull season lasting four weeks has always uncovered some mills which were willing to cut prices to procure orders in order to keep their mills running. With the tax of $21 a bale they prefer to shut down rather than cut the price below their estimated costs under the New Deal.

Last week was an emphatic demonstration of the inherent strength of the market. Buyers were unable to beat down prices, and when they learned of the mills shutting down and failed to get all they wanted of second hands, they paid the mill prices, and thus established the present scale on a firm basis.

Wholesalers report that their large stocks bought on a rising scale in May, June and July have been nearly all absorbed by their retail customers, who are passing them out to the public at very moderate prices which are much below the replacement costs.

Retailers are thus able to distribute them to those customers who have already received an increase of income.

Reports from the southern mill centers say that merchants have never before seen such buying activity by the cotton mill operatives during their leisure hours.

Some of these wholesalers and converters have recently come into the market and placed "strike off" orders for supplies to be sent to the finishers.

The bag and cutting up trades as well as the mechanical trades have also come in for replacements. Mail order houses and chain stores have placed good orders in sheetings, sheets and pillow cases and shirtings.

Sheetings Most Active

The sheeting section presented the most active appearance last week. While a number of trades were made by second hands at concessions, mills were able toward the end of the week to obtain full prices on a number of constructions.

Certain manufacturers have noticed a growing tendency of mills to switch from box loom types, such as clipped spots, into plainer constructions, such as woven ginghams.

Some doubt that woven ginghams can displace the printed goods since the printing is done on the bias, which is a distinct advantage over the woven goods for dress manufacture. Converters claiming vision anticipate a big spring season for ginghams.

Trading in various fancy types went on at moderate pace. Inquiries held up during the period of cost figuring in the last month were taken up and fairly good orders were booked. All cotton constructions with fine dobby patterns and some cotton with rayon decorations were being taken and good interest was displayed in specialty handkerchief cloths.

Pacific Coast Trade Expanding Sharply

San Francisco, Aug. 29

INDUSTRY and trade in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District continued to expand sharply in July, and activity in practically every important line of production and distribution was higher than in July, 1932, states the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank. Employment conditions improved substantially.

Aggregate wage payments also increased, and for the first time since the autumn of 1929 industrial pay rolls in California exceeded the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The daily average sales of department stores increased about 6 per cent in value in July, although a moderate decline is customary.

New York Seeks Another Loan To Obtain New Money

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—City of New York is seeking another loan to obtain new money to meet requirements the balance of the year, Wall Street sources indicate. Amount sought is indeterminate.

A few weeks ago Comptroller Berry stated that $80,000,000 new money would be required during the latter half of 1933. At the time he made that statement it was proposed to obtain funds for relief purposes through new sources of city revenue.

Banks are represented as cool toward the city's latest proposal, since the new revenues promised in June have not materialized. Renewal of some $200,000,000 short-term city securities maturing in June until December was predicated upon agreement that new sources of revenue would be tapped to finance relief needs the balance of the year.

At that time it was stated the banks had agreed to take care of the city's immediate maturities only. The comptroller said the estimate of new money required during the rest of the year was $80,000,000 and that banks had not yet been approached for this amount.

While the city's tax collections have been coming in on account of the current year's levy in substantial volume, the amount is not sufficient to take care of all needs, especially funds required for relief and for capital improvements.

The city has no important maturity of obligations until Dec. 11, however. The bankers conferred Monday afternoon regarding the city's application for new funds.

Railroads Report Large Increase In Income During July

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Net operating income of the first 25 railroads to report for July represents an increase of 677 per cent over a year ago.

The total for these carriers was $21,091,000 compared with $2,714,000 in the same month of 1932. For June the roads had net operating income of $21,192,000.

Their gross revenues aggregated $103,172,000, or 21 per cent larger than a year ago and 2.6 per cent above June, 1933.

Gatineau Power Second Quarter Earnings Higher

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 — Gatineau Power Company and subsidiary companies report that for the second quarter of 1933 consolidated operating revenue and other income was $2,328,806 compared with $2,265,323 in the second quarter of 1932.

Net revenue before interest and depreciation in the second quarter of 1933 was $2,014,040 compared with $2,148,731 in the corresponding quarter of 1932.

The 1933 figure is after loss on exchange of $127,026 while the 1932 figure includes a profit on exchange of $125,669. In 1933 balance added to surplus was $525,037 compared with $671,121 in the second quarter of 1932.

Heavy Construction Feels Signs of New Prosperity

With the public works program getting under way, especially in the highway field, heavy engineering construction is showing signs of revival after two months of lethargy, according to contract award figures of Engineering News-Record. Contracts let the week ended Aug. 21 were $15,961,000, compared with an average of little over $12,000,000 for the nine preceding weeks.

A mounting list of proposed construction projects is reported from every section. Many of these are imminent, bid dates having been set for early openings, with contract lettings scheduled for September and early Ocober.

Canadian Carloadings Up 4537 Cars in Week

OTTAWA, Aug. 29—Canadian carloadings during the week ended Aug. 19 totaled 43,181 cars, an increase of 4537 over the preceding week and a gain of 3529 cars over the corresponding 1932 week.

Grain loadings increased 2837 cars over the preceding week practically all in the western division, merchandise 1007, pulpwood 141, pulp and paper 188 and livestock 140. Miscellaneous freight was the only group to show a decline, of 124.

Maine Central Income

A net income of $65,094 was earned by the Maine Central Railroad in July, as compared with a deficit of $108,465 in July, 1932, it is shown in figures just made public.

Trend of Working Hours Over Long Period Downward

Moody's Says NRA Only Hastens Inevitable Economic Tendency

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Revolutionary though the changes being brought about by the NRA in labor conditions and increased control of the Government over business may appear, nevertheless they seem to fit logically into a longer trend of economic and social evolution, Moody's Investors Service declares in its Monthly Survey of Business Conditions issued today.

Average weekly hours of labor have declined from about 49 in 1913 to 45 in 1929 and to 35 to 40 at the present time under the codes. The average was in excess of 50 hours at the beginning of this century.

The analysis points out that the laissez-faire system in its pure form disappeared in this country toward the end of the last century and that it was only logical that further inroads into this system should have been made following a decade when it enjoyed relative renaissance with apparently deplorable results. Furthermore, the United States has been one of the few countries left in the world without an elaborate system of state Socialism in one form or another.

"So far as hours of work are concerned, the trend has been unmistakably downward for many years, in reflection of rising productivity of labor and machinery," Moody's declares.

"Thus NRA has already 'succeeded' in one very important respect," the service continues. "It has given labor a shorter work period for the same, or higher pay. And modern history does not know a single example of labor as a whole being deliberately and permanently 'robbed' of the gains it had previously achieved; nor does it know one typical example of such gains being given up voluntarily."

Baltimore & Ohio July Net 63c Per Share on Common

Baltimore & Ohio earned about 63 cents a common share in July after allowing for dividend requirements on the preferred. There are 588,631 shares of preferred and 2,562,953 of common outstanding.

The road is likely to earn a substantial amount over all fixed charges for 1933, granting that business continues on approximately the present basis the balance of the year.

Net for July is estimated around $1,800,000, an increase of about $2,500,000 over the same month of 1932. The deficit after charges for seven months of 1933 approximated $1,800,000, an improvement of about $3,600,000 over the like period of 1932.

For July, with an increase in gross of $4,149,991, net operating income showed a gain of only $2,590,722. Maintenance was increased by more than $1,000,000, largely reflecting an increase in pay rolls, employment having been increased in July by 5200 men compared with May.

Ratio of total operating expenses to gross for July was just under 60 per cent, but the most notable feature was the transportation ratio of 28.08 per cent, the lowest transportation ratio experienced by the company over a series of years, reflecting the economy with which the increased traffic was handled. A dollar saved in transportation costs is a dollar made. Baltimore & Ohio carried $4,149,991 more gross business in July with an increase of only $333,844 in transportation costs.

Consumption of Steel Continues to Decline

Steel consumption continues to decline, a further reduction of three points in the steel works rate to 48 per cent accurately gauging the downward trend during the past week, states the magazine "Steel."

With seasonal influences operating in practically all consuming fields, the market still lacking the stimulus of higher prices and the government's public works program maturing with disappointing slowness, it appears this trend will extend into September.

Sometime in that month the downward swing is expected to collide with a general rise in prices, which, steel-makers hope, will arrest the decline.

Market Street Railway Proposes Six-Cent Fare

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29—Market Street Railway proposed to the city that both undertake to advance street car fares in San Francisco to 6 from 5 cents. Pres. Kahn says the company's reason is that it finds NRA coöperation may otherwise render reduction in its general pay schedules necessary. Political reaction at city hall thus far has been negative, although municipal lines are footing a deficit.

Market Street Railway says it proposes to go before the California Railroad Commission immediately, asking for an increase if the city will agree to make a simultaneous advance in fares on municipal lines.

Rains Aid Nebraska Corn

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 29—Corn in eastern two-thirds of the state has been greatly helped by ample rains the past week and now is ready for a few days of sunshine to hasten maturity, said A. E. Anderson, crop statistician. Little moisture was received in the west and southwest. Oats and barley threshed out poorly, and pastures are still in bad shape. There may be some shortage of corn, small grain, feed alfalfa and wild hay in feeding areas.

Failures

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Dun & Bradstreet report 336 commercial failures the last week, compared with 312 the previous week and 388 in the 1933 week.

Protest Action of Reichsbank Head on German Dollar Bonds

American Banking Houses Assert Dr. Schacht Is Unwilling to Recognize New Securities Act in Payment of Interest Due Externally

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The group of American houses of issue of German bonds, through Mr. Ralph T. Crane, acting chairman, has just made public a statement in which the situation to date regarding the payment of interest on German dollar bonds is outlined, and protests the alleged failure of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, to coöperate with the American creditors.

Mr. Crane's statement follows:

Decree Prevents Payment

"In connection with the negotiations which have been on foot for some time regarding the payment of interest on German dollar bonds, Dr. Schacht has advised representatives of American houses of issue that the Konversionskasse will not register under the Federal Securities Act of 1933 the certificates of indebtedness representing the 50 per cent of such interest proposed to be paid in reichsmarks. He has declined to accept other suggestions which have been made to meet the difficulties of this situation.

"As a result of the decree of the German Government dated June 9, 1933, the obligors of German external bonds (exclusive of the Dawes loan and the Young loan bonds) were prohibited by law from transmitting to the fiscal agents the funds necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund due on such bonds as from July 1, 1933. A conference was called in Berlin by the president of the Reichsbank to discuss the situation thereby created, and Mr. John Foster Dulles of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attended the meeting for the purpose of keeping informed of developments, the various American houses of issue in New York who had participated in the issue of German securities.

"After extensive discussions Dr. Schacht announced that the German Government was prepared to transfer 50 per cent of the interest due in foreign currencies (in the United States in dollars) in the six months period beginning July 1, 1933, and that the balance of such interest would be represented by reichsmark instruments evidencing the deposit of reichsmarks in the Konversionskasse. It was understood that steps would be taken to establish a market for these instruments in such fashion that their holders would receive about their market value in foreign countries (in the United States in dollars).

Refuses to Register

"The American houses of issue proceeded to acquaint Dr. Schacht with United States requirements in regard to the issue of such certificates of indebtedness as he proposed to distribute to coupon holders. The various fiscal agents had been advised by their counsel that the certificates of indebtedness would have to be registered under the Federal Securities Act and that such certificates in the form proposed by the Reichsbank would be subject to federal original issue taxes. This opinion with respect to the Securities Act was endorsed by representatives of the Federal Trade Commission which advised informally that the certificates of indebtedness constituted in its opinion new securities as defined by the act and that a registration statement would have to be filed by the Konversionskasse.

"Such views were relayed to Dr. Schacht, together with numerous and various suggestions to avoid the difficulties imposed by the procedure the Reichsbank had decided upon. The matter was also taken up with the Federal Trade Commission, which indicated its willingness to coöperate in connection with the registration of these certificates of indebtedness.

"Dr. Schacht, however, declined to make application for such registration and to adopt the alternative suggestions.

"In its latest communication the Reichsbank now takes the position that it proposes to ship the certificates of indebtedness to the American fiscal agents and allow the fiscal agents to make such disposal thereof as they see fit, although it has been clearly explained to the Reichsbank that the laws of this country do not permit the fiscal agents to proceed in the only manner stipulated by the Reichsbank."

The World's Business

The Wheat Pact

THREE problems remain to be settled before the wheat pact cutting down exports goes into effect:

1. Will it be ratified?
2. What will be the export quotas among the world producers?
3. What will be the tariff cuts by the import nations?

So many factors and qualifications are involved in the new agreement that the layman experiences much difficulty in understanding it. A cut in exports is insured, and the pledge is backed by a concurrent plan to reduce acreage. The U. S. S. R., however, specifically provides that it will not curtail its production. Nor has the export quota for the Soviet Union yet been arranged. In view of reports, that, contrary to earlier statements, the U. S. S. R. has had a good crop, the point seems important. As for the import countries, these promise to lower tariff walls when the *average* price of wheat reaches 63.08 gold cents a bushel. According to Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, United States delegate at the wheat conference, this price has been maintained for several months. His statement, however, is not corroborated by the Food Research Institute at Leland Stanford, which says that the international gold price of wheat for the week ended Aug. 5 averaged 55 cents. There has been little change since then. A vital element in the pact is that the importing nations will not take any further measures to stimulate home production.

* * *

Give and Take

It was impossible to expect the exporting countries, particularly Argentina and Australia, to reduce acreage unless they received some guaranty of a world market. The lesson of sugar was before them. Cuba practiced reduction, but now finds that many of its erstwhile markets have been captured by the beet sugar producers, who were not subject to pari passu reductions. The wheat agreement is postulated on the maintenance of a world import demand for wheat amounting to 560,000,000 bushels, or a cut of about 200,000,000 bushels below normal import requirements. This was the exporters' contribution to the arrangement: It allows those importing nations which have been pursuing self-sufficiency policies in recent years to consolidate their gains, but to go no further in this direction. Agreement was facilitated by the determination of the exporters to throw their surpluses on world markets at almost any price in the event of no agreement. This would have had the effect of making the importers put up their tariffs still higher in order to protect the home grower, and so to advance bread prices.

* * *

Dr. Moley

American history is full of such institutions as "Kitchen Cabinets," "Mellone Ball Cabinets," and so forth, but it does not contain anything to correspond with the uniqueness of Dr. Raymond Moley's late position in the Roosevelt Administration. Officially he was Assistant Secretary of State. But the very fact that he sent his resignation to the President, instead of to the Secretary of State, showed that the title of assistant gave no inkling of his real authority. He was the President's friend, a man on whom he relied for many services after, as well as before, the election. The service that caused most comment was that of dispenser of appointments. Even the Secretaryship of State was one in which he had a most important say. Indeed, one of the reasons why Mr. Norman H. Davis did not get the job is reputed to be that he ran foul of Mr. Moley. Secretary Hull, the next person on the list, had to see Mr. Moley as well as the President prior to being appointed, a fact that made the new Assistant Secretary almost coequal with his chief. This relation was emphasized by the sight of Mr. Moley's independence and the knowledge of his authority. In regard to the first, he enounced a policy of "intranationalism," or domestic questions first, while his ostensible chief was preaching internationalism. In regard to the second, he took under his wing the war debt diplomacy, and the brusque terminology of the last American notes to the war-debtor nations was proof to those who knew the higher personnel of the Department of State that only Dr. Moley could have written them. Dr. Moley is unversed either in diplomatic usage or in foreign affairs, while Secretary Hull and Undersecretary William Phillips are both urbane and experienced. Such an anomaly in the department simply could not last.

* * *

After Resignation

Dr. Moley's resignation does not mean that internationalism has won out. A personal problem has been settled. That is practically all. President Roosevelt, in economic matters, is still "intranationalistic." He cannot move in the direction of Secretary Hull's internationalism as long as he pursues the goal of a planned economy, which rests upon the fundamental of a closed economy, or one which is subject to control. Secretary Hull, on the contrary, believes in the nineteenth century concept of a free market coterminous with the world itself. The tone of the State Department will probably soften as the result of Dr. Moley's departure. This is important in itself. What is said in international relations is often of less account than the manner of saying it. Another unannounced effect will probably be the elevation of Dr. A. A. Berle Jr. as the chief official interpreter of the philosophy of the New Deal, though of course Dr. Moley, who has the honor of having fostered Roosevelt progressivism more than any other man, will still be influential as the editor of a national weekly devoted to the Roosevelt cause.

H. B. B.

Sizable Increase In Lumber Buying By Western Roads

Some Lines Anticipating Price Rise—Others Filling Needs

CHICAGO—There has been a fairly sizable increase in lumber purchases by some western railroads, but the carrier lumber market as a whole remains pretty uneven.

Some roads are satisfied with buying when and as needed, others merely maintaining an adequate, uniform rate of buying from month to month, and a couple of big roads have minimized purchases as requirements have fallen off.

There was some buying a few weeks ago to build up stock in anticipation of further price increases. Forward buying has not been large.

After buying a considerable amount of lumber for all purposes, Atchison stepped out of the market as a large scale purchaser. It has no program of car repairing or rebuilding because over the slump years it maintained a steady car repair program and now is using fewer cars because of declining traffic, due to crop failure in its territory.

Rock Island's position is similar. It has bought very little lumber, and is on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Burlington Biggest Buyer

Burlington has been the biggest lumber buyer and the St. Paul one of the steadiest.

Burlington recently started a sizable car repair program at its Havelock yards, where consumption of oak and fir is running 25,000 feet a day over earlier months. It has recently placed three orders of 100,000 feet each for oak and has bought 1,000,000 feet the last few weeks. It recently put into stock 2000 tons of extra steel parts for cars in anticipation of price advances under the steel code.

The St. Paul has been doing little car rebuilding, as its equipment has been in relatively good shape throughout the slump years. Its monthly lumber consumption, which is about 20 per cent under 1931, is averaging about $25,000 worth, or between 1500 and 2000 feet, for locomotive and car repairs. Its building lumber orders average around $20,000 a month this year, but there is not as much as in 1932.

C. & N. W. Hedges Price Rise

Chicago & North Western has no special use for lumber at this time, but increased its stock in May by 1,500,000 feet as a hedge against rising lumber values.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois is on a hand-to-mouth basis, but will order, or has already ordered, 150,000 ties.

Chicago Great Western has bought only what it has needed. Some lengths were ordered on its account in connection with decking in the 500 steel box cars recently ordered from Pullman.

Alton, promising subsidiary of Baltimore & Ohio, has not spent much on cars, but may have to do some work before many more months. At the moment it can get all needed cars from the convenient surplus of Baltimore & Ohio.

Net Income of 58 Railroads in July Increases Sharply

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Net operating income of 58 railroads in July totaled $49,454,000, an increase of 424.8 per cent over the $9,423,000 reported for July, 1932. The total was also a gain of 6.1 per cent over June's $46,602,000.

Gross revenues aggregated $229,817,000, compared with $188,396,000 a year ago, an increase of 22 per cent, and $220,539,000 in June, a gain of 4.2 per cent.

July net operating income of roads whose reports became available today included that of New York Central, with $4,529,619, compared with a deficit of $161,870 in July, 1932.

Atchison's Net in July Best in Seven Months

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—Net results of Atchison in July ran several hundred thousand over expectations. Revenues were somewhat better than indicated by loadings, and continued close control was exercised over expenses, which still included cost of increased rail laying program, the major part of which, however, has not been completed.

Net operating income of $2,836,275 showed a considerable increase over June's $2,011,658, and fell only $173,459 short of the $3,009,734 in July last year.

Net after charges was over $1,800,000, compared with somewhere around $1,100,000 in June, and net income of $2,154,552 in July, 1932.

Net figures were the best for any month since last November.

Associated Gas & Electric

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Net output of 311,201,826 units (kwh) for the four weeks ended Aug. 19, was reported today by the Associated Gas & Electric System. This was an increase of 27,231,186 units or 14.9 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, and compared with a gain of 15.1 per cent reported for the four weeks to Aug. 12. During the week of Aug. 19 electric production amounted to 83,054,123 units, an increase of 14.1 per cent.

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INTEREST BEGINS **SEPT. 2**

Largest Generators Ever Manufactured

Denver, Colo., Aug. 29

THE United States Reclamation Service has received bids on five giant alternating current electric generators for the Boulder Dam project, of which four will be the largest generators ever manufactured. Bids have gone to Washington for approval and the letting of contracts.

Bids for two units calling for delivery and installation of two generators of 115,000 horsepower were as follows: General Electric Company, $1,240,000; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, $1,270,000; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, $1,285,000.

Non-Speculative Commodities Are Holding Up Well

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Considering the substantial recent decline in grains and cotton, the relative stability of non-speculative commodities has been encouraging, says the Standard Statistics Company, in a current survey.

"The action of non-speculative commodity prices during the trying period of readjustment to operations under the NRA," says the review, "provides conclusive evidence of the underlying strength in the industrial situation.

"The country-wide expansion in consumer demand for merchandise is steadily taking up the slack of earlier excessive industrial outputs and will continue to make inroads on accumulated stocks in retail outlets.

"This process may retard a definite resumption of commodity price rise during the weeks ahead, or until the Government's monetary policy is clarified, but either through the continued increase in employment or through the possible invoking of monetary inflation, a general advance in price levels now appears in prospect in the remaining months of the year."

Gold Smuggling Voids Effect Of Export Embargo

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Ross M. Barrett, head of a refining concern, today asserted that widespread smuggling of gold to Canada has nullified the effect of the presidential embargo on export of the yellow metal.

Blaming what he called the "inconsistency" of America's attempt to peg the price of gold at $20.67 an ounce while the world price is about $29.88, Barret has asked President Roosevelt to put an end to "the free gold market." Other nations profit while this country's supply dwindles, he said.

Gold bootleggers, he asserted, are paying as much as $3 an ounce more than the law-abiding refiners for the precious metal and then smuggling it into Canada, where they sell it for $9 above the legal price in the United States. As a result, they threaten to ruin the gold refining industry of this nation.

In his appeal to President Roosevelt, telegraphed to Hyde Park, N. Y., Barrett asserted that one syndicate alone handles about $1,000,000 worth of gold monthly.

The refiner amplified his messages by saying that "the price set by the Government means nothing" and that persons who do not sell their gold to the bootlegging refiners will hoard it, knowing that it is worth much more than the Government will give them for it.

American Air Mileage Still Rising Higher

American-operated air lines flew 25,862,120 miles and transported 235,139 passengers, 3,648,217 pounds of mail and 1,055,876 pounds of express in first half of 1933, says Assistant Secretary of Commerce Mitchell, as contrasted with 24,668,414 miles flown, 248,954 passengers 4,342,507 pounds of mail and 712,638 pounds of express in first half of 1932.

Passenger traffic increased to 59,048 in June from 44,070 in May, compared with 51,871 in June and 49,619 in May, 1932. Total passenger miles flown in six months were 76,642,393 compared with 63,529,538 a year before.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS **SEPT. 1**

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St. Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS **SEPT 1**

Deposits Received by Mail

A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

Consider Rise In Shoe Prices As Inevitable

Authorities in Industry Foresee Advance of 50c to $1 a Pair

Authorities in the shoe industry declare that an advance in retail prices of shoes of 20 to 30 per cent, which will mean anywhere from 50 cents to $1 a pair over the spring levels, is inevitable between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1 as a result of the sharp rise in raw materials and adoption of codes in the leather and shoe industries which will boost labor costs.

While manufacturers of shoes and wholesalers have been of late revising their prices upward to some extent to compensate for hide and leather prices, these advances have not yet found reflection in retail prices, as the stores have been selling off their merchandise based on the lower costs. The full effect will be felt when it comes to replacement.

It is pointed out that hides have advanced this year from 4½ cents a pound to 14 cents, a rise of over 211 per cent. This of itself necessitates a radical advance in shoe prices and will be the main reason for the higher levels foreseen in the autumn. This would account for an advance of 40 to 50 cents a pair on the average in the retail price of shoes.

In the next place the advance in labor costs and overhead due to adjustment to code specifications relative to hours of labor and minimum wages, it is figured, will necessitate an advance of 10 to 20 cents a pair in the price of shoes.

National Supply Co. Lowers Deficit In Six Months' Period

Report of National Supply Company of Delaware and subsidiaries, including Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc., for the six months ended June 30, 1933, shows consolidated net loss of $1,956,142 after depreciation, interest and guaranteed dividends on Superior Engine Company preferred stock, but before dividends on Spang, Chalfant & Co. preferred stock, which were not declared.

In the first six months of 1932 net loss was $2,218,996 after dividends on Superior Engine Company and Spang, Chalfant & Co. preferred stock.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $946,821 before dividends on Spang, Chalfant & Co. preferred stock not declared, comparing with net loss of $1,009,321 in the preceding quarter. In the second quarter of 1932 net loss was $798,235 after dividends on Superior Engine Company and Spang, Chalfant preferred stock.

Current assets as of June 30, 1933, including $3,941,685 cash, amounted to $28,753,753 and current liabilities were $1,689,435. This compares with cash of $3,540,241, current assets of $32,929,976 and current liabilities of $1,328,571 on June 30, 1932.

Pierce-Arrow Reports Second Quarter Profit

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company reported a net profit for the second quarter, ended June 30, of $1770, compared with a net loss of $878,000 for the like period in 1932.

The company, repurchased from the Studebaker Corporation last Saturday, also reported that operations for the first six months of the year resulted in a net loss of $254,735, compared with a net loss of $1,072,334 during the like period last year for both the company and its subsidiaries.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

The Editor's Puzzle

138

9 The father said, "I insist on George's going and you staying [illegible]"

9:22 "All right, replied the young [illegible] he will go and I shall stay; I will [illegible] be joyously obedient [illegible] being a believer in making the best of things, the seeming obstacle will prove [illegible] to be a stepping stone."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Quality Called Next Milestone For Car Industry

Automotive Engineers Told Progress Lies in Better Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 — The next milestone in the progress of the automotive industry will be reached when the engineering societies of the various nations form a universal federation to put quality before quantity, was the message brought to the International Automotive Engineering Congress here by the French delegate, M. Georges Broulhiet. Reading an official communication from the Society of Automobile Engineers of France at the business session of the congress last night, he said that greater emphasis on quality was necessary to insure another century of progress as fruitful as the one whose accomplishments are now being celebrated here.

M. Broulhiet urged the automobile profession to put greater emphasis on research than on production and costs, which, he said, "must sooner or later become a political question."

"The industry of innate strength," he continued, "sure of its future, is that which knows in advance, through its own researches, the path of progress and which advances with surety along it. It is the one which knows in advance the best quality.

"Industries based only on the economic power of production keep on their feet only by virtue of the loyalty of the political forces to which they are bound. But in spite of this support, factories not having the correct technique never succeed in attaining the production for which they were built, and the large size of their structures, out of proportion to the relative quality of their products, runs counter to the desired political end."

Quantity and quality, however, need not be considered as antagonistic to each other, he declared. As the American automobile industry has illustrated, he said the necessity for producing much has shown that production is made easier when the quality of the product is improved.

How to effect economies in motor vehicle operation was the subject of a session addressed by Mr. L. V. Newton of the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, and Mr. Clinton Brettell, superintendent of garages, R. H. Macy & Co., New York.

The owners of well-managed motortruck fleets who have been able to effect the greatest economies in operation during the past few years, Mr. Newton said, have done this through better management, better selection of vehicles, improved maintenance methods, including inspection and preventive maintenance plans, driver education and accident prevention work, use of lower weight bodies and chassis, as well as a result of the commercial development of improved supplies and equipment and lower commodity prices.

Chinese Women Enter Busy Barber Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

WOMEN barbers, who made their first appearance in Canton a few weeks ago, have become so popular that 35 new shops have opened, employing women exclusively.

The Canton Barbers' Union, whose members are all men, has asked the Government to cancel licenses to new shops, alleging the popularity of women barbers "threatens social chaos."

The women have presented a reply, arguing the Kuomintang assures equality for women in all respects, and calling upon the municipality to uphold Kuomintang ideals.

Relief Cases Fewer In Nassau County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 29—Almost one-fifth of Nassau County's total population benefited by the operation of the Emergency Work Bureau during the fiscal year ending last month, a report reveals. It shows that work was provided for 15,705 persons during the year. They represented 14,374 families of 55,659 individuals. A total of $3,208,150 was spent in relief work under the supervision of Mr. Albert S. Roberts.

A pronounced let-up in the number of unemployed during the last two months was shown in the report.

Roosevelt Names Ickes as 'Tsar' Of Oil Industry

Fixing of Fair Prices to Come Under View of Interior Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 29—Appointment of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as administrator for the petroleum industry was announced at the summer White House today. Mr. Ickes will head the planning and coordinating committee for the industry and also will supervise the price-fixing paragraphs of the fair practices code.

The bigness of this job was indicated in the thought which exists everywhere in oil circles that "any attempt to maintain a price higher than is warranted under current conditions of supply and demand and other economic factors is unsound and is bound to collapse of its own weight."

Mr. Ickes came here from Washington yesterday afternoon and had a long conference with the President in connection with the oil code and the public works program, in which the Administration is prepared to advance the huge sum of $3,300,000,000 to further employment. He brought with him the names of between 50 and 60 persons, from which the President will select 15 to make up the Oil Conservation Board. The President is expected to make known the personnel of this board within the next 24 hours.

Prevention of Price Breaks

Mr. Ickes's appointment means that he will have powers of a virtual dictator over the whole of the oil industry and with such power, it is held in quarters believed to be informed, he will start at once to break up the war between producers and the consequent price breaks.

In contradistinction to the views of refiners like the Standard Oil Company and the producers that the task ahead of Mr. Ickes is an impossible one, it is held in Administration circles that the oil tsar will be able to regulate prices and that in this he will be aided by the petroleum interests themselves, since, it is expected, they will have a big representation on the Oil Conservation Board.

The President's conference with Mr. Ickes began yesterday afternoon when the head of the public works administration told Mr. Roosevelt of the difficulties he was meeting in getting dirt moving on projects the Government was financing. He suggested that it might be advisable to condition public works loans on the beginning of building within a specified time.

Recovery Board Congratulated

Word that an agreement had been reached in Washington on a code for the bituminous coal industry was given to the President by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson by long distance telephone early this morning.

Mr. Roosevelt congratulated the National Recovery Administrator heartily. With the last of the "Big Five" of American industry under the wing spread of the Blue Eagle, the President was said to feel he now would be able to follow his original schedule and leave here on Thursday for a four-days sea trip before ending his vacation.

It was learned here today, however, that the President hopes to be able to return here next month for another visit of from three to ten days.

Company Union Plan Defended in Oil Paper; Price-Fixing Opposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Taking sharp issue with charges, recently voiced in labor circles, that company unions are inimical to collective bargaining, an article in the current issue of the Lamp, official publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, out today, asserts that the company's experience with such organizations during the past 15 years has shown that they operate in handling problems "with the least possible friction and to the general satisfaction of all concerned."

Public attention was focused on the question of company unions early this month, when Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, in canceling her acceptance of membership in the Federal Advisory Council of the United States Employment Service, telegraphed Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, based her withdrawal on the fact that the Administration had not come out specifically as holding that "company unions are not collective bargaining."

Several years' investigations of industrial relations, including both company unions and trade unions, had convinced her, Miss Van Kleeck said, that the only genuine collective bargaining was through trade unions, with the right to strike preserved to the workers.

Main Objectives Outlined

Recalling that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was a pioneer in the movement for company unions, the article in the Lamp stresses the main objectives such organizations have sought. They are:

"To furnish a means for collective bargaining and joint action on questions affecting wages, hours and working conditions.

"To provide a double-track channel of communication between management and the employee.

"To set up machinery for prompt and equitable adjustment of grievances.

"To provide information for employees and officials and to help each to understand the problems and viewpoints of the other.

"To provide methods for constructive coöperation on such subjects as safety and elimination of waste."

Ban on Discrimination

The article attributes the teamwork its officers and workers have shown in meeting the difficult problems of the current economic situation to "the spirit of coöperation and mutual understanding which underlies the employee representation idea."

It calls attention to a clause in the joint agreement adopted by all joint conferences of the company and its domestic subsidiaries providing that there shall be "no discrimination by the company or its employees against any employee on account of membership or non-membership in any church, fraternity, society or union."

An article on the oil code, in the same issue, criticizes the price-fixing provisions of the code as economically unsound and charges that eventually the experiment "will cost much more than any possible temporary benefit is worth." With the exception of the price-fixing feature, the code of fair competition for the petroleum industry submitted by the Administration at Washington offers "a generally acceptable initial working program," it holds.

World Currency Stew Boils Again

(Continued from Page 1)

today has only a gold value of 70¾ cents. How far down it would go if any genuinely inflationary steps were taken is only a matter of guess work. But it is undoubtedly to find out where the dollar is likely to land that Mr. Montagu Norman is in New York. He left London just as soon as it was decided to cut sterling adrift from the French franc, to which it had been pegged for half a year. The effect of this decision, now manifest on the exchange, has been to start a tentative contest in depreciation between the pound and the dollar.

Mr. Norman, like Mr. Woodin and Governors Eugene R. Black and George L. Harrison, of the Federal Reserve Board and its New York bank, is anxious to prevent a currency war between England and the United States. There are two remedies. One effective preventative would be to stabilize or peg both currencies. But it is generally admitted that certainly the American Administration and probably Great Britain as well are definitely opposed to such a commitment. The necessities of the recovery campaign make it more vital than ever that the inflation possibility shall be held by President Roosevelt before the country, even if it is never used.

Steadying Influence

Short of stabilization, both the respective central banks can effect an armistice by continuing and, if possible, augmenting their modest efforts to stem exchange fluctuations which result from outlaw speculation. They can exert a steadying influence, and in Washington it is considered that steps to this effort are one chief purpose of the Norman-Woodin-Black-Harrison discussions.

It would be interesting and hopeful, financial observers here feel, if the Bank of England and the British Treasury were considering emulation of the open market operations of the Federal Reserve, perhaps on a synchronized and increased scale, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, urged at the London Conference. But there are few evidences that the British Government seriously envisages coöperation in such activities, which would be doubly valuable, in the American view, if coupled with public works operations of capital expenditure.

In the light of Britain's recent financial divorcement from the gold bloc, Washington expects increased coöperation between this country and London, and the extraordinary arrangements made for Governor Norman's talks in New York are evidences of a keen desire to forge Anglo-American accord.

Such a fellow-feeling will be doubly necessary when the war debts negotiations are started in Washington. Rushed into an eleventh-hour payment last December 15, impelled toward a token-payment compromise on June 15, in both instances because outside causes prevented negotiations until the last moment, the British Government is now determined, it is learned in Washington, not to let the time-table disturb them again. Therefore, overtures through Sir Robert Lindsay, British Ambassador, perhaps to be followed by a visit to the United States of a war debts mission under Mr. Neville Chamberlain, are expected before September is out.

But the war debts settlement is closely tied to the general trade situation, and the relation of pound and dollar, so that a reopening of some of the issues despairingly closed at the London conference now looms before the chancelleries.

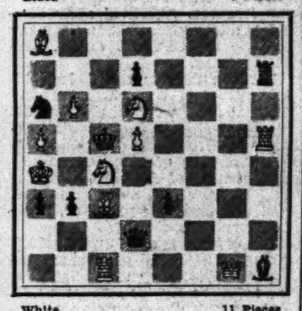
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1543

By L. Tuhan-Baranowski

Black 9 Pieces



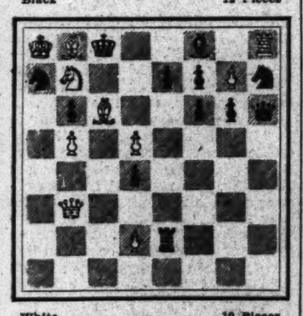
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1544

By S. S. Lewmann

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

These problems were awarded first prizes in the British Chess Magazine tourney, January to June, 1933.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1541. Q-R3

No. 1542. 1. R-R3 P-B6
2. Q-QK12ch
1. —— K-K4
2. P-Q4ch
1. —— P-B5
2. Q-K18ch
1. —— K-K6
2. Q-QK12

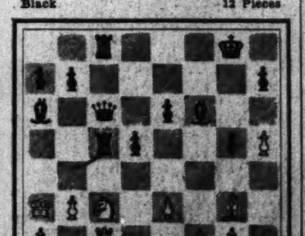
End-Game No. 162. Black wins: 1 R-K7, BxR; 2 K1-K5, resigns.

End-Games

Here is how Marshall defeated Atkins in the 1912 cable match with England:

End-Game No. 163

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Chess Museum, at a Century of Progress, Chicago, contains probably the largest collection of ancient, old, modern, and artistic chess men ever gathered together for a single exhibition. To quote Dr Burton Haseltine, chairman of the committee in charge, "The Chess Museum is not merely an exhibition of a game. It presents an historical review of the oldest of all games, the one game intimately and continuously associated with the progress of human culture. It offers a unique opportunity for ethnological study which will be appreciated by every student of the subject. The historian finds here material for serious consideration, while the art lover is fascinated beyond measure." There are sets from Tibet, China, Burma, French Indo-China, Japan, to mention only a few. There are sets of ivory, bone, wood, horn, silver, and other metals, Sevres, Meissen, and Wedgwood china. In addition, the J. C. White chess collection of the Cleveland Public Library, the most valuable chess collection in the world, has an exhibit. And there are copies of most of the chess columns in the English language on view.

Perhaps even more remarkable than the exhibit itself is the way it was brought together. Dr. Burton Haseltine, as chairman of the chess museum committee, enlisted the aid of Alfred C. Klahre, Donald M. Liddell, Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, and Kermit Roosevelt, to mention only the chief collection owners, all of whom sent their choicest chess men and boards, entirely at their own expense, even the attendant or custodian being privately paid. No one who sees the exhibit can fail to be impressed; first, by the exhibit itself; second, by the amount of general interest it arouses, and third, by the fact that the whole venture is due to the generous enthusiasm of a few chess lovers.

Kashdan has now defeated the veteran Tartakower three times, twice at Bled, 1931, and again at Folkestone, this June. Here is the last victory. The ending is particularly instructive.

Irregular

Tartakower White	Kashdan Black	Tartakower White	Kashdan Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	31 QxQ	RxQ
2 P-K3(a)	P-Q4	32 R-K1	K-B2
3 P-QKt3	P-KKt3	33 R-QB2	R-B6
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	34 R-Q3	K-K3
5 P-B4	PxP	35 K-K1	P-B4
6 BxP	P-B4	36 K-B2	P-Kt4
7 Castles	Castles	37 K-K3	P-QR4
8 P-Q4	PxP	38 K-Q	P-K5
9 KtxP	P-QR3	39 PxP	PxP
10 Kt-QB3	P-QKt4	40 R-Q8	R-Kt6(c)
11 B-K3	B-Kt2	41 R-QR8	RxKtP
12 B-B3	R-R2	42 RxP	K-B3
13 BxB	RxB	43 K-K	R-R7
14 Q-B3	R-Q2	44 R-Kt5	RxQRP
15 Kt-B6	KtxKt	45 RxQKtP	K-B4
16 QxKt	R-Q3	46 R-Kt7	P-R4
17 Q-KB3	Kt-Q2	47 R-B7ch	K-K4
18 QR-Q	Kt-B4	48 P-Kt4	R-R7
19 RxR	QxR	49 P-Kt5	RxP
20 R-Q	Q-K3	50 P-Kt6	R-QKt8
21 Q-K2	R-B	51 P-Kt7	P-R5
22 Kt-Q5	Kt-Kt1	52 K-B3	P-Kt5
23 BxB	KtxB	53 R-K7ch	K-B4
24 Q-Kt2ch	P-B3	54 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
25 P-B3(b)	Kt-B6	55 R-K7	P-R6
26 KtxKt	QxPch	56 RxP	P-Kt6ch
27 K-R	RxKt	57 K-K3	P-R7
28 P-KR3	P-Kt5	58 R-Kt4ch	K-B4
29 Q-Kt	P-Kt4	59 RxP	R-Kt7ch
30 R-K	Q-Q6	Resigns	

(a) Not good or bad, but simply different—an attempt to put the players on their own feet. A move such as this is not at all forcing, should give Black no trouble in equalizing, but, instead, invites a high order of positional play, in which the better player should excel.

(b) Overlooking Black's unexpected reply, which wins a P. White's game is quite satisfactory after 25 Kt-B4.

(c) Tartakower, always generous in his praise of his victors, and never reticent about a worthy loss, points out that 40 . . . R-Q8ch, and the exchange of rooks wins almost automatically for Black, since his K picks up the K side pawns.

The match between Reuben Fine and Arthur W. Dake, recently played at the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs, New York City, resulted in a victory for Fine, four victories, three draws, and two losses. This is a reversal of a previous match, a year ago, in which Dake, offering the odds of a draw, won two out of three. The games were hard fought, with nothing very spectacular about them for the most part. In the sixth game, below, Fine indulges in a medium-length combination which nets him the exchange.

English Opening

Dake White	Fine Black	Dake White	Fine Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	18 BxB	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4	19 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
3 P-Q4(a)	PxP	20 Kt-K4	BxKt
4 KtxP	P-K4	21 K-R	QR-KB
5 Kt-Kt5(b)		22 KtxP(g)	KR-B3
	B-Kt5ch	23 Kt-K4	R-Q
6 B-Q2	B-B4	24 KtxR	RxQ
7 B-B3(c)	Q-K13	25 KtxR	Q-B4
8 P-K3	P-QR3	26 P-QKt3	P-QKt4
9 Kt(Kt5)-B3		27 K1-KB4	Q-Q3
	Kt-B3	28 R-KB	R-Q6
10 B-Q3	Castles	29 KtxB	KtxKt
11 Castles	P-Q3	30 Kt-Q6	PxP
12 Kt-B3	B-K3	31 PxP	Q-B4
13 P-K4(d)		32 B-Kt4	QxP
	Kt-KKt5	33 B-B5ch	K-R
14 Q-B3	P-K13	34 Kt-K3	Q-K7
15 Kt-Q2(e)	KtxP	35 R-R4	Kt-B4
16 PxKt	P-K4	Resigns	
17 PxP(f)	BxKtP		

(a) We should prefer 3 Kt-B3.

(b) 5 Kt-B3 looks better.

(c) 7 P-QKt4 is an interesting continuation. The text is rather artificial.

(d) White wishes to restrain Black's QP, a possible point of attack later. Yet the text allows and almost invites the attack and combination that follow. White has not handled the opening well. Black's development is practically complete; whereas White's Q side remains awkwardly congested.

(e) White has no way of preventing Black's combination.

(f) There is no time for the saving P-QKt4!

(g) The beginning of the end, as the sequel shows. But White is the exchange down, and on the defensive.

Women to Note Food Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—The Illinois League of Women Voters has arranged to coöperate with the NRA by having 29 of its members make weekly reports of food prices to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is announced here. The work will be done in Chicago, Peoria and Springfield.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

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the time-table disturb them again. Therefore, overtures through Sir Robert Lindsay, British Ambassador, perhaps to be followed by a visit to the United States of a war debts mission under Mr. Neville Chamberlain, are expected before September is out.

But the war debts settlement is closely tied to the general trade situation, and the relation of pound and dollar, so that a reopening of some of the issues despairingly closed at the London conference now looms before the chancelleries.

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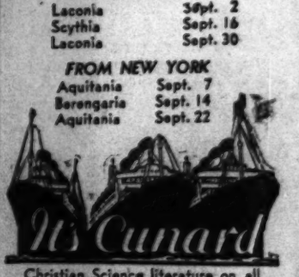

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CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

Enid Wilson Is Record Breaker In Women's Golf

Takes Qualifying Round Gold Medal With New Low of 76

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Aug. 29—Enid Wilson of England, British women's champion for the last three years, set a record low score of 76, three under par, in the 18-hole qualifying round of the thirty-seventh annual women's championship tournament of the United States Golf Association at the Exmoor Country Club here yesterday. In four previous tourneys a score of 77 was made in qualifying, and this stood as the low mark until Miss Wilson came in yesterday among the early twosomes of the field of 114 of the best women golfers in three countries.

Miss Wilson's 39—37—76 trimmed women's par at Exmoor by three strokes. Two strokes behind the British girl came three former finalists of United States title play, Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., runnerup in 1927, Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, N. Y., champion of 1931, and Virginia Van Wie of Beverley C. C., Chicago, title defender. These were a stroke under par.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., of Bala, Penna., the former Glenna Collett, several times champion, played but was not entered as a contestant and did not turn in a card. Ada MacKenzie of Toronto, Canada, the Canadian champion, was well down the list with 41-44—85. Mary K. Brown of Willoughby, Ohio, famous for her dual skill at tennis and golf, failed to qualify, being among the 88s.

Miss Wilson did some remarkable scoring in streaks. She counted six birdies and an eagle, the latter on the eighteenth. On four holes she took one stroke more than par and on one two more. On the third she started a series of three birdies, each in 4. On the sixth she went one high with a 5, made the next two in par and on the ninth required one extra for a 4. She turned with a 39, which matched par. Miss Wilson shot the tenth in birdie 4, and then her card was ordinary until the fourteenth where she sliced her drive to a trap and took two to get out and she was two over with a 6, and the fifteenth, where she was one over with a 5. From here she made a brilliant finish, with 4-4-3, a total of four strokes under par. The second nine was made in 37, three under par. On the 390-yard eighteenth she laid her second shot on the green eight feet from the pin and sank the putt. Her card and par:

Par, out	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	39	
Miss Wilson, out	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	39	
Par, in	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	39	78
Miss Wilson, in	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	37	76

A playoff of 87 scores for last place in the match play bracket of 32 was won by Mrs. Robert C. Lake of Flushing, N. Y., the former Marion Turpie of New Orleans. She eliminated five rivals by sinking a birdie 4 on the first extra hole. One of those beaten was Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., the national champion in 1921.

	Out	In	Tot.
Enid Wilson, England	39	37	76
Maureen Orcutt, Haworth	38	40	78
Helen L. Hicks, Inwood	37	41	78
Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C.,	39	39	78
Mrs. L. D. Cheney, San Gabriel	39	40	79
Frances Williams, Wayne	41	40	81
Lucille Robinson, Des Moines	39	42	81
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City	41	41	82
Margaret Maddox, Atlanta	40	42	82
Charlotte Glutting, West Orange	40	42	82
Peggy Wattles, Buffalo	41	41	82
Mrs. Ben FitzHugh, Vicksburg	40	43	83
Aniela Gorczyca, Fort Worth	40	43	83
Rena L. Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	39	44	83
Helen Lawson, Los Angeles	43	40	83
Mrs. Burt Well, Barrington	42	41	83
Mrs. H. G. Hirbie, Grosse Point	43	40	83
Mrs. Charles Newbold, Wichita	42	41	83
Mrs. Leo Federman, Great Neck	43	41	84
Mation Miley, Miami, Fla.	44	40	84
Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Minneapolis	42	42	84
Rosalie Knapp, Glen Head	43	41	84
June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C.	43	41	84
Ada MacKenzie, Toronto	41	44	85
Mrs. Mildred Green, Culver City	44	41	85
Dorothy Gustafson, South Bend	46	45	85
Helen MacMorgan, Indian Hill C.	42	43	85
Jane Brooks, Sparkill	42	43	85
Elizabeth Dunn, Indianapolis	42	44	86
Edith Begg, Cleveland	42	44	86
Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Ontwentsia Club	42	44	86
Mrs. R. C. Lake, Flushing	44	43	87
Janet Willard, Exmoor C. C.	42	45	87
Mrs. Estrelle Drennan, Tulsa	45	42	87
Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C.	46	41	87
Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz	44	43	87
Jane McCullough, Abington	45	42	87
Mary Kuhn, Aspinwall	42	46	88
Deborah Verry, Marion	46	42	88
Rosamond Vaher, Concord	45	43	88
Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill C.	45	43	88
Mary Jane Schlitz, Hartville	43	45	88
Mrs. W. D. Snyder Jr., Kan. City	46	42	88
Mrs. W. M. Ferris, West Newton	44	44	88
Katherine Hemphill, Columbia	42	46	88
Mrs. George Viebrock, Forest Hills	43	45	88
Mary K. Browne, Willoughby	42	46	88
Jane Cothran, Greenville	46	43	89
Phyllis Buchanan, Edgewater	44	45	89
Mrs. J. D. Hoblitzel, Parkersburg	45	44	89
Margaret Russell, Royal Oak	43	47	90
Mrs. James McMillen, Glen Cove	43	48	90
Edith Quier, Reading	44	45	89
Marion Wall, Glen Oak C. C.	46	43	89
Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Pac. Palisades	44	46	90
Elizabeth Abbott, Culer City	44	46	90
Alice B. English, Indianapolis	45	44	90
Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling	48	42	90
Barbara Wermeastle, Aspinwall	46	44	90
Mrs. J. G. Wittig, Los Angeles	41	49	90
Frances Stebbins, West Newton	44	46	90
Beatrice Gottlieb, Tuckahoe	47	43	90
Mrs. L. C. Nelson, Dayton	46	44	90
Mrs. John Arends, Detroit	45	45	90
Mrs. M. Jones, Lincolnshire G. C.	48	44	92
Helen Silleck, Greenwich	49	42	91
Betty Pistech, Portchester	46	45	91
Rosamond Sherwood, Stockbridge	45	46	91
Mrs. F. P. Lindh, Glen Head	41	50	91
Kathryn Bragaw, West Orange	46	45	91
Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., Northmoor	48	43	91
Mrs. Leon Solemon, Memphis	44	47	91
L. M. Parsons, West Orange, N. J.	48	44	92
Jane Gage, LaGrange	43	49	92
Mrs. R. Clemson, Middletown	46	46	92
Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor	48	44	92
Mrs. D. W. Norton Jr., Glanview	43	49	92
Mrs. Albert Nelson, Chestnut Hill	51	41	92
Mrs. W. J. Chesbrough, Grosse P.	45	47	92
Elizabeth Duncombe, Memphis	46	47	93
Mrs. A. R. Copeland, South Shore C. C.	47	46	93
Audrey White, Wayland	49	44	93
Mrs. C. L. Thompson, Detroit	48	45	93
Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh, Willoughby	46	47	93
Anne Webster, Leavenworth	45	48	93
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston	48	45	93
Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Deal	48	46	94
D. M. Ellis, Indianapolis	49	46	95
Mrs. O. F. Burnett, Medinah C.C.	48	47	95
Priscilla Carver, Exmoor C. C.	47	48	95
Betty Abernathy, Oakmont	48	47	95
Mildred Hackl, Midlothian C. C.	46	49	95
Mrs. Lois Rogers, Parkersburg	47	48	95
Betty Betterill, Sale Lake City	47	48	95
Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Deal	48	47	95
Mrs. R. E. Winger, Forth Worth	48	47	95
Mrs. Joseph Palma, Honolulu	48	47	95
Abigail Vare, Bala	48	48	96
Mrs. A. E. Shelil, Glen Oak	47	50	97
Mrs. Joyce Bushel, Salisbury Pl'ns	48	49	97
Alice Warner, Greenwich	51	47	98
Mrs. Jerome Sloman, Pikesville	52	47	99
Josephine Merrill, Montclair	50	49	99
Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Bridgeport	48	51	99
Mary Pistech, Glenview	49	51	99
Marie Mourgeot, Overton Center	48	51	101
Mrs. Robert Orenniesse, Kansas C.	48	54	102

Giants Recall Shores

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29 (AP)—E. Lee Keyser, president of the Kansas City American Association baseball club, said yesterday that Bill Shores, pitcher, has been recalled by the Giants and will rejoin that team at Boston Sept. 1. Shores came to the Blues on option. He had a record of eight victories and 11 defeats.

Eliminated the 1932 U. S. Doubles Champions

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Francis X. Shields of New York (right) and Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee

Red Lucas Pitches Shutout Ball For Reds Over Braves

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	45	.627
Boston	68	55	.553
Chicago	67	56	.545
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Pittsburgh	65	58	.527
Brooklyn	60	63	.424
Philadelphia	50	70	.417
Cincinnati	43	77	.384

Results Aug. 28

Cincinnati 2, Boston 0.
St. Louis 12, New York 8.
Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago at Brooklyn, postponed.

The lowly Cincinnati Reds dimmed Boston's chances of seeing a World Series this fall when they handed the Braves their second straight defeat yesterday at Braves Field, 2 to 0, behind the excellent two-hit pitching of Red Lucas. Always trouble to the Braves, Lucas was at his best yesterday. His curve ball had the Tribe popping up and hitting into the dirt. The only real threat made by the Braves was in the seventh when Berger doubled, Moore bunted him to third and Whitney sent a fly to short-center field. Berger tried to score on the fly, but Hafey's throw to the plate caught the tall Boston outfielder. Ed Brandt pitched six-hit ball for the losers, but could not keep pace with Lucas. As the Giants also lost, the Braves remained six games out of first place in the National League baseball race.

A seven-run rally in the ninth inning yesterday gave the St. Louis Cardinals a 12-to-8 victory over the first-place New York Giants. In this triumph the Cards pounded two of Bill Terry's pitching aces, Roy Parmelee and Hal Schumacher. Parmelee, who had done fairly well for eight innings, ran into trouble in the ninth and Schumacher was called in. The young right-hander was no better than Parmelee, for he allowed two hits, walked a man and made a wild pitch. Bob O'Farrell hit two home runs for the Cards and Collins hit one. St. Louis used three pitchers, Dazzy Vance getting the victory.

The Pittsburgh Pirates went into a tie with the Cardinals for fourth place in the standing yesterday by winning both ends of a double-header from Philadelphia, 9 to 5 and 9 to 1. They came from behind in the opener, clinching the game with a three-run rally in the eighth. Sixteen hits rattled off the bats of the Pirates, Jensen leading the attack with four out of six. Davis hit a homer for the Phillies in the ninth. Larry French pitched the Bucs to victory in the second game, keeping six safeties well scattered. Vaughan and Lindstrom connected with home runs for the Pirates. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries—Lucas and Lombardi; Brandt and Spohrer. Umpires—Quigley and Reardon. Time—1h. 20m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	13	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	8	13	0

Batteries—Carleton, Vance, Dean and O'Farrell; Parmelee, Schumacher, Clark and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Vance. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires—McGraw, Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 40m.

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	9	15	1
Philadelphia	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	13	2

Batteries—Swift, Chagnon and Grace; Elliott, Berly, Liska and Davis. Winning pitcher—Chagnon. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Moran and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 8m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	x	9	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0

Batteries—French and Piechich; Holley, Reglaski and Davis. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 34m.

Lovelock the Star Attraction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—John E. Lovelock, the Oxford University runner who set up a new world's record for the mile ar returning 4m. 7 3-5s. at Princeton, U. S. A., in July, was the star performer here in an inter-club match between Achilles and Atalanta recently. He was running for the Achilles Club (composed of past and present Oxford and Cambridge athletes) which was defeated by 12½ points to 13. Lovelock won the mile without being extended in 4m. 23 4-5s. For Atalanta, a Scottish university organization comparable to Achilles, F. P. Reid, British sprint champion in 1932, won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes in 10s. and 22 3-5s. respectively.

Cornell Resumes All Sports

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—The Cornell Athletic Association, which withdrew financial support from all sports except football and basketball last winter, again will resume normal activities with the opening of the fall term and full schedules for cross-country and soccer were announced today. The students themselves conducted the so-called minor sports on an informal basis during the winter and spring, and also carried out competition in baseball, track and rowing. The schedules include a cross-country contest with Yale at Ithaca Oct. 21.

Point Standing Altered in Star Class Yachting

International Star Class Yacht Racing Standard

Yacht and Place	Points
Three Star Two, San Francisco	37
Nerled, 2d, Galveston	36
Moira, Newport Harbor, Calif.	35
Ace, Port Washington	34
Mist, Bay Shore	34
Movie Star 2d, Long Beach	32
Chip, Honolulu	30
Andiamo 2d, Southport	30
Ripple, Easton	29
Phar Lap, Santa Barbara	20
Vega 2d, Manila	18
Gull, Shelter Island, N. Y.	17
Sparkler 2d, New Orleans	16
La Tortue, France	14
Seaward, San Diego	12
Gene, Seattle	6

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—The International Star Class Yacht Association racing committee yesterday meted out disqualifications in the races of Saturday and Sunday to Eddie Fink, defender and series leader, together with two others.

Although no protest was forthcoming from Paul Shields, skipper of the Gull from Shelter Island, N. Y., the committee rules that the champion's sloop, Movie Star 2d, was guilty of a foul on the leeward marker.

This took 11 points from the Long Beach youth's total, giving him 32, representing his first places in the first and third races of the series.

At the same time Shields was disqualified in Sunday's race on charges of fouling the Movie Star 2d. The Gene, sailed by Charles Ross of Seattle, was disqualified in the same race on the committee's report that it fouled the Seaward of San Diego.

The committee's action came as a surprise in the series, which had not been marred by a protest. Dr. Neils Martin of Santa Barbara, in Phar Lap, was automatically disqualified Sunday when his sloop fouled the windward marker. He immediately removed himself from that race.

Disqualification of Fink Saturday completely revised the point totals for the series, which will be renewed today and terminated Wednesday.

The action shoved the defender, who won the title at Southport, Conn., last year, from first to sixth place, putting Glenn Waterhouse of San Francisco first with 37 points for his Three Star Two.

Fink said he was at a loss to understand the committee's action. He disclaimed having committed a foul. There was no collision between the Movie Star 2d and the Gull, but the committee ruled Fink had crossed over in front of Shields at the marker, forcing the latter to luff up.

Vic Sorrell Limits Yanks to Four Hits

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	81	42	.659
New York	73	50	.593
Cleveland	66	62	.516
Philadelphia	61	62	.496
Detroit	63	65	.492
Chicago	59	67	.468
Boston	53	72	.424
St. Louis	48	81	.383

Results Aug. 28

Detroit 6, New York 0.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 8.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.
Washington at Cleveland, postponed.

Vic Sorrell, veteran Detroit right-hander, came within one inning of being the second pitcher to shut out the New York Yankees in 334 games, when he held them to four hits yesterday and won by 6 to 1. The slim boxman did not yield a hit for six innings and going into the ninth had allowed only two. A triple by Dixie Walker and Babe Ruth's single saved the Yankees from a shutout. The defeat put the Yanks 8½ games behind the Washington Senators in the American League baseball race. Johnny Allen pitched seven innings for the losers and was touched for nine hits in that time.

The Philadelphia Athletics twice put on four-run rallies yesterday against the Chicago White Sox and won by 9 to 5. The first uprising came in the seventh while Sam Jones was working for the Sox, and the other came in the ninth with Ted Lyons in the box. Mickey Cochrane and Lou Finney led the Philadelphia attack with three hits each. Cain was Connie Mack's starting pitcher and he lasted five innings. Jim Peterson finished and received credit for the victory. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	x	6	10	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0

Batteries—Sorrell and Hayworth; Allen, MacFayden and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Allen. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 57m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	9	14	3
Chicago	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5	10	2

Batteries—Cain, Peterson and Denham; Jones, Lyons and Sullivan. Winning pitcher—Peterson. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—2h. 14m.

Vineyard Haven Away to Lead In Junior Yachting

Sears Bowl National Junior Yacht Championship Point Standing

Yacht	Points
Vineyard Haven	8½
Westerly	7
Madison Beach	5
Vermillion	5
Duxbury	4
Piepn	3
Larchmont	2
Bay Shore	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29—With one completed of the eight races to be sailed in this year's junior championship for the Herbert M. Sears bowl, the eight crews, survivors of a similar number of sectional eliminations in which a total of 53 clubs were represented, assembled at the Eastern Point Yacht Club today for two more contests off the ruddy face of old Mother Ann. As the championship is being held under the point system, with the crews changing boats after each contest, it is expected that the title holder of 1933 will not appear until Friday.

In the first race sailed on Monday afternoon, the wind proved unusually fickle, while a couple of showers made sailing in Massachusetts Bay quite a problem for the 24 youngsters, yet they tackled the shifts and the downpour like veterans, although some of them had to overcome disappointment when, after gaining leadership, they found themselves trailing the fleet.

The race committee, after waiting all the morning for some air movement, finally sent the fleet over on a 7½-mile triangular course which was expected to be a reach, a beat, and another reach. Yet as they all slipped over the line for a good start, the wind backed and made the first leg a run. Pleon of Marblehead set the pace, with the Duxbury, Mass., crew a close second, Madison Beach, Conn., a good third and Westerly, R. I., a close fourth. The rest were strung out astern.

As they turned into the second leg, the wind dripped and then hauled south leaving Pleon and Duxbury in the doldrums and letting up Madison Beach and Westerly. Astern, Vineyard Haven also picked the change and was leading the fleet at the second mark.

The wind backed southeast as they headed for the finish, and Westerly, shifting spinnaker from starboard to port, slipped past Madison Beach and was only 10 seconds astern of Vineyard Haven as they crossed the line. The Vermilion, Ohio, crew was a good fourth, while Duxbury, after being a poor seventh at the second turn, ran past Larchmont and Pleon and clinched fifth place.

Thirteenth Junior Sears Bowl Championship

First Race—Course Triangular—7½ Miles

Crew	Skipper	Elapsed time h. m. s.
Vineyard Haven, P. B. Jewett Jr.		1 33 35
Westerly, D. F. Larkin Jr.		1 33 48
New York, Madison Beach		1 34 27
Vermilion, Herbert Myers		1 34 44
Duxbury, R. Lawson Jr.		1 35 31
Pleon, G. Post Jr.		1 35 33
Larchmont, R. N. Xavier Jr.		1 36 14
Bay Shore, D. Buhrur		1 41 35

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	89	57	.610
Rochester	81	67	.547
Baltimore	78	70	.527
Toronto	75	76	.497
Buffalo	74	76	.493
Albany	71	77	.480
Montreal	69	77	.473
Jersey City	65	82	.274

Results Aug. 28

Baltimore 6, Albany 0.
Toronto 7, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 11, Montreal 8.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	80	48	.625
Minneapolis	80	62	.563
Indianapolis	73	68	.518
St. Paul	70	71	.496
Toledo	69	73	.486
Louisville	63	74	.460
Milwaukee	61	81	.430
Kansas City	54	85	.388

Results Aug. 28

Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 1.
Toledo 8, Indianapolis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Eastcott Team Withdrawn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Owing to the enforced withdrawal of Thomas Hitchcock Jr. from the Oxide Polo party polo team, due to his having been thrown from his pony in the recent West vs. East series, only five teams will compete in the United States open championship tournament starting next month at the Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, Nast W. Hopping will take Hitchcock's place on the Oxide Polo team and the Eastcott team, which was previously entered, will not compete.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	87	54	.617
Memphis	84	56	.574
Knoxville	81	57	.587
Little Rock	79	59	.572
Nashville	69	70	.496
Birmingham	69	71	.493
Chattanooga	67	77	.439
Atlanta	57	86	.399

Result Aug. 28

New Orleans 4, Birmingham 1.
Nashville at Knoxville, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Shields-Parker Team Wins From Vines-Gledhill

Australians Lose First Set and Lead in Second of Postponed Match

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 29—The Australian national flag still remains at the Longwood Cricket Club where the United States national lawn tennis doubles championships have been in progress for over a week. The international pair, Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull, the last of the overseas threats in the tournament, yesterday lost the first set of their match to George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen at 4—6 and were leading in the second set at 2—1 when the players decided the light was too poor to continue, and asked for a postponement.

The big feature of the day was the play in the first match in which the new team of Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee and Francis X. Shields of New York, forced the defending champions, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, out of the tournament after losing the third and fourth sets. The match was won at 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 3—6, 6—2. Last year in the semifinal round Vines and Gledhill defeated Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard of France, 16—14, 3—6, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Although Lott, Stoefen and the Australians quit because of darkness, Elizabeth M. Ryan, Californian living in England, and Vines took to the court to play Dorothy E. Round and Frederick J. Perry of England, in mixed doubles, while on a clubhouse court Lott and Sarah H. Palfrey took on Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven of England and Jack H. Crawford of Australia, the singles champion of England, France and his home land, "down under."

Miss Ryan and Vines had won the first set at 6—2 and were trailing 1—2 in the second, while Peggy Scriven and Crawford were leading Lott and Miss Palfrey 4—3, when rain fell.

Parker and Shields, who won the doubles championships at Southampton and Seabright and withdrew in the semifinal at Newport, played well together against the champions yesterday. Parker had an off day in the quarterfinal round against the Englishmen, Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde, leaving the burden on Shields's shoulders, but yesterday afternoon before a crowd of about 1800, he played brilliantly, if not consistently.

Shields was the star of the match although Vines made one more earned point (33) than he. Vines was credited with 57 errors and Shields 48. Parker made 46 errors and Gledhill 41. Parker's earned points were 32 and Gledhill's 23. Vines's errors included five double faults.

Shield's service held with one exception, and he was found guilty on foot faults only a few times, a weakness in his game which he appears to be correcting.

Vines and Gledhill won the third and fourth sets through superior combined play, but Parker and Shields settled down in the all-important fifth set to outclass the champions. In the final game Parker's service was run off at love when Gledhill netted off service, Shields made a placement, Gledhill hit out during a rally and Vines drove the final service outside the boundary by inches. The point score:

First Set

Shields-Parker	4	2	3	5	5	4	1	4	—	32	—6
Vines-Gledhill	2	4	3	4	3	5	1	4	1	35	—4

Second Set

Shields-Parker	6	4	1	7	3	4	2	5	2	38	—6
Vines-Gledhill	4	2	4	5	4	6	4	3	4	33	—4

Third Set

Shields-Parker	4	1	0	6	1	3	0	4	2	30	—3
Vines-Gledhill	0	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	36	—6

Fourth Set

Shields-Parker	2	5	4	3	5	0	3	2	4	31	—3
Vines-Gledhill	4	4	6	5	3	4	4	4	6	39	—6

Fifth Set

Shields-Parker	0	3	4	4	5	3	2	4	—	31	—6
Vines-Gledhill	4	3	2	4	1	3	5	6	—	31	—3

United States Lawn Tennis Doubles Championships

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 3—6, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan, England, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, led Dorothy E. Round and Frederick J. Perry, England, 6—3, and trailed in second set, 1—2, rain.

Margaret C. Scriven, England, and Jack H. Crawford, Australia, led Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 4—3, rain.

Gloucestershire And Sussex Win Decisively

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Canadian Press)—Gloucestershire and Sussex scored decisive victories in first-class county cricket games ending yesterday.

Gloucester defeated Hampshire by an innings and 89 runs, and Sussex halted the leading Yorkshire eleven by an innings and 30 runs. Other matches conclude today. Closing scores were:

Yorkshire 115 and 114 (Pearce 5 for 36); Sussex 349 (Cook 87), at Hove.

Hampshire 21 and 83 (Goddard 6 for 56 and 4 for 5); Gloucester 483 (Barnett 131, Parker 11, Smale 75, Herman 5 for 148), at Bournemouth.

Middlesex 247 and 218 for 3 (Haig 101, Fender 7 for 72, Hendren 73, not out, Watkins 63); Surrey 483 for 9 declared (Brown 198, Gregory 53, not out), at Lord's.

Lancashire 334 and 98 for 1 (Hopwood 110, Lister 95); Leicestershire 234 (Armstrong 85, Sidwell 53), at Manchester.

Derbyshire 538 for 3, declared (Townsend 142, Lee 121, Smith 128, not out, Worthington 70, not out); Northamptonshire 224 and following on 17 for no wickets (Bakewell 81, Timms 71), at Northampton.

Kent 336 and 119 for two (Chalk 78, Watts 64, Ware 6 for 80, Fairservice 55, not out); Nottinghamshire 231 (Keeton 77, Walker 72, Freeman 6 for 124), at Nottingham.

Warwickshire 282 and 220 for 9 (Burrough 61, Mayer 5 for 91); Warwickshire 143 (Bates 56, Wellard 6 for 38), at Taunton.

Glamorgan 118 and 39 for one (Brooks 5 for 60); Worcestershire 493 for 4, declared (Gibbons 58, Nichol 168, not out; Quaife 96, not out), at Worcester.

West Indies Rally

ALDERSHOT, Eng., Aug. 29 (Canadian Press)—Making a gallant uphill fight in its cricket match with the Army, the touring West Indies team yesterday totalled 331 runs for only six wickets. The Army batsmen resumed play with a score of 272 for only four wickets. They declared after amassing a total of 472 for eight. A splendid display of batting by youthful Jim Staley was largely responsible for bringing the West Indies score to a position where they need 143 runs with four wickets in hand. Staley accounted for 103 runs and was still unbeaten at the close of play. R. L. Read contributed 83.

Vines and Crawford Head Domestic And Foreign Seedings

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the national champion, and Jack H. Crawford of Australia, who defeated him for the Wimbledon title, today were seeded first in the domestic and foreign lists respectively for the national tennis singles championships beginning Saturday at Forest Hills.

The two giants of the courts, who, between them, hold the four major tennis titles, headed a list of 20 seeded players, representing the leading players of the United States, Australia, Japan and Great Britain.

Francis X. Shields, who has cut a senational swath through the eastern grass-courts fixtures, defeating Vines and Wilmer L. Allison, the Davis singles players, among others was seeded second to Vines while Frederick J. Perry, Britain's Davis Cup ace, followed Crawford in the foreign list.

Behind Shields in the home-bred seeded ranks came, in order, Allison, Clifford S. Sutter, Frank A. Parker, Sidney B. Wood, Jr., Lester R. Stoefen, Gregory S. Mangin, George M. Lott, Jr., and Bryan M. Grant, Jr.

The foreign players, seeded in order after Perry, are: Jiro Sato, Japan; H. G. N. Lee, England; R. Nunoi, Japan; Vivian B. McGrath, Australia; E. Itoh, Japan; Adrian Quist, Australia; Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, and E. R. Avory, England.

India's Views Given At Chicago Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—As the World Fellowship of Faiths, meeting here during the world's fair, swung yesterday into the week-day sessions of its three-week period, India stepped toward the front of its considerations.

Mahatma Gandhi sent a message from India to the conference, which was read last night. Dressed in the colorful garb of a native woman, Mrs. Rukmini Arundale of Adyr, India, proved the central figure at yesterday's session, at which she spoke. She deplored the western world's ignorance of India. In order fully to express herself to the world she declared that India must have its political freedom.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, declared at the afternoon session that mankind had not given religion a fair trial. "Antipathies of men of one religion for another are a perversion of the true function of religion, which according to its etymology means to collect all mankind into one common brotherhood," he said.

Raja Singh, a prince of Nepal and founder of a philosophy of humanism, was a speaker. Among others were Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones of Tulsa, Okla., newspaper editor and son of the secretary of the Parliament of Religions here in 1893; and Dr. Guiseppe Castruccio, Italian consul-general at Chicago.

Roosevelt Can Aid Or Break Tammany

(Continued from Page 1)

cla

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All Nature

Timber Rattlesnake

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RATTLESNAKES do not lie beside paths, awaiting an opportunity to strike at men from ambush. They are harmless and mind their own affairs unless actually hurt or cornered. Even then they give ample warning before rising up in defense. Rats, mice, and other rodent pests are the natural prey of the "rattlers."

The range of the serpent extends from the Canadian border southward over the United States; but there are many large gaps, and the student will probably search a long time before seeing one. When frightened, a snake will coil up and bring its head back in an "on guard" position. Its forked tongue will continually flick in and out, but this is not a "stinger" and can do no harm. The consensus of snake specialists today is that the tongue is an organ of touch and hearing, snakes having no visible external ears.

Timber rattlers range in size up to about four and a half feet in length. When young, they are light in color, growing from a sulphur yellow to brown, or almost black, in maturity. Broad bands of dark brown often circle the light-colored ones, hence the name of "banded rattlesnake." It is a point worth remembering that venomous snakes are relatively short and fat. A long, slender snake is usually non-venomous.

Recent research reveals that the number of rattles on the tip of the tail is no indication of the serpent's age. These do not grow at the rate of one a year, but rather two or three a year; and when 10 or 12 have been collected, several are easily broken off.

Vacation Vocations

Taffy Apples

In any neighborhood, the boy or girl desirous of earning money can easily follow the plan of a bright boy in our locality. He would dip red apples in taffy (while the candy was warm) and, after drying them a bit, he would stick a wooden skewer in each apple—and then the product was ready for the eager young customers in the neighborhood.

Margaret C. R.

Polish Floors

As school time drew nearer, a high school boy found that it was necessary to earn money enough to purchase school supplies for the fall term. He had often waxed the floors in his own home, and with the use of a good floor wax and a heavy polishing apparatus, he made the floors look exceptionally well. Taking his apparatus and wax from door to door, he found many housewives who were glad to hire him to polish floors or linoleum; and he was able to earn enough to pay for all that he needed in the way of school supplies.

Ella H. H.

The Children's Corner

The Pencil Talks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL the pencils in Grocer Robbin's store began to stir with excitement — something interesting was happening. For many long, long days the red, green, purple, yellow and blue pencils had lain in a brown paper box at the back of the shiny glass case, but now the summer vacation was almost over.

"School begins soon," mused the busy grocer as he took the boxes of brightly colored pencils from hiding and placed them on a low counter where the children could select for themselves a red, blue, yellow, purple or green one.

"Oh see, mother," exclaimed Jane, who had come from around the corner with her mother to buy soap and starch for Mrs. Jones's washing. "Look, mother, do look at the new pencils."

"Yes, dear, they are pretty," answered mother. Then she added, "You shall have one when school begins."

Jane could count to one thousand now and was going to be in the second grade.

"Mother," asked Jane, wistfully, "when school begins may I have one of these pretty blue ones with a nice white eraser at the end?"

"If there are any left," replied mother, smiling.

"Well, well," exclaimed Grocer Robbins, "this very blue pencil right on top told me last night that he wanted to belong to a nice little girl who would take good care of him. I told him that since Jane was one of the nicest little girls I knew I would give him to her the first time she came in."

"Do pencils talk?" asked Jane soberly.

"Take this one home, and you'll find out," answered the grocer, smiling.

So Jane took home the bright blue pencil and placed it on the very top of her choicest treasure box where she could take many happy peeks at it each day.

"He does talk, just like Grocer Robbins said he would," remarked Jane.

"What does he say?" asked mother.

"He says he wants a name, so I am calling him Boy Blue."

"Has he said anything else?"

"Yes, mother," replied Jane, he keeps saying the same thing over and over. He says, 'Sharpen me, sharpen me.' I tell him every time that he is to be used when school begins, but I guess he doesn't hear me, because he keeps on saying, 'Sharpen me.'"

"And now that he is sharpened he will surely say, 'Use me,' don't you think so?" asked Mother. "I was quite as sure as Grocer Robbins that the pencil would begin to talk soon so I bought a new yellow tablet for you to use Boy Blue on."

"Oh, thank you, mother," exclaimed Jane, "you are so dear!"

Jane and Boy Blue had a happy time with a clean yellow sheet from the new tablet. Jane was writing to 100 to have a surprise for mother. Jane had written all the way up to 50, and every figure was neat, and straight and tall. Then she decided she would have to hurry or she would not be up to 100 when mother came in.

So Jane hurried, and she hurried so fast that she didn't even hear Boy Blue, who kept talking, earnestly, all the time. This is what he said, "Be careful, Jane, you are not making neat figures. Please don't drop me again, because my point may break if you do. Please, Jane, don't put me in your mouth, for that will spoil my good looks."

Jane was so busy thinking what came after 89 that she didn't hear her mother come into the house. And then she jumped up suddenly and Boy Blue dropped to the floor with a bang.

"I think Boy Blue is crying a bit," remarked mother picking up the pencil and examining the broken point.

"I know just what he is saying," added Jane, remorsefully; he is saying, 'Please be kind to me.'"

"Yes, dear, I am sure Boy Blue doesn't like to be dropped to the floor. But let's clean and sharpen him now so that he will be ready for school tomorrow."

"Children," began Jane's teacher the next day, "I see that you all have new pencils. If these pencils could talk I wonder what they would say."

"Oh, I know," Miss Smith," ventured Jane; "I know because, you see, Boy Blue does talk to me. He says that if I want to keep him for my friend for a long time I must be nice to him. I must keep him in my pencil box when I am not using him, and I must never put him in my mouth nor drop him on the floor. He says he likes to be used to make nice, tall figures and pretty round letters, and that he will always help me to have a neat paper if I treat him like a friend."

All the children liked Jane's story about her pencil and they decided that they would listen to their pencils and would keep them for friends for a long, long time.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Divine (W. E. R., who asks that a caution against *dee-vine'* be published) —Yes; the first vowel is short, *dih-vine'*.

Poem (W. E. R., who reports hearing "I shall read a *poum* by . . .") —Sound it *po'-em*.

Issue, version, Persia (W. E. R., who feels that a little help with the *s*'s might not be amiss)—"Issue" is sounded *ish'-u*; "Version," *vur'-shun*; "Persia," preferably *Pur'-sha*. The *zh* sound is recognised as second choice in the last, but not in the other two.

Demonstrative "that" (E. C.)—The correspondent asks if "those" should have been used instead of "that" in the following sentence:

"I could add my testimony to that of thousands of others."

"That," here, is a demonstrative pronoun, directing attention back to "testimony." "Those" could also be used; but the use of either depends upon the sense.

Let us assume that thousands of persons have given testimony regarding a certain case, and that a great mass of testimony has been accumulated. A person who adds something relevant adds his testimony to *that* of thousands of others. (Note this by Gibbon: "The early fame of Gratian was equal to *that* of the most celebrated princes.")

If, however, thousands of persons had given differing testimonies,—testimonies of more or less unrelated cases,—a person who added another would add his testimony to *those* of thousands of others. (It is true that "those" is plural, and "testimony" is singular; but the plural demonstrative is used absolutely, without a noun, to avoid a near repetition—and it does this by directing attention to "testimony." In this circumstance, "I can add my testimony to *those* of thousands of others" is quite as acceptable as, "To the testimonies of thousands of others, I can add *mine*."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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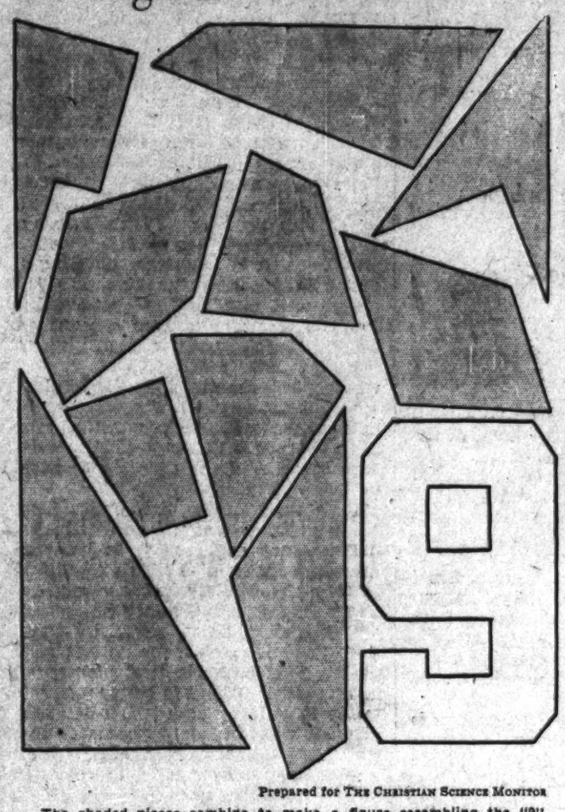
The father said "I insist on George going and you staying. Alright replied the youngest of the two, he will go and I shall stay. I am determined to be joyously obedient for being a believer of making the best of things the seeming obstacle will soon be found to be a steppingstone

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

I RESOLVED that, like the sun, so long as my day lasted I would look on the bright side of everything.—THOMAS HOOD.

Figure Puzzle No. 9



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "9" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 9." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Ode to Owed

"Young MacShort has just sold a poem to Scribbler's Magazine. It is called "Ode to a Fair Lady."

"Is that so? He would have done better to have called it 'Owed to a Landlady.'"—*Pathfinder.*

New Yorker

"We have it in all the colors of the artist's palette — tranquility, elephant, amour, and east wind."

Ode to the Bankers

Frescoed ceilings, marbled halls,
Filtered sunlight, paneled walls,
Fluted columns, mosaic floors,
Gilded railings, grilled brass doors,
Glass partitions, beveled plate,
Rubber matting, wrought-iron gate.
Too much swagger, too much swank,
For my idea of a SAVINGS bank.
—*Pathfinder.*

Unexpected

Mr. Smith was holding forth at the dinner table about the inconsistency of women. "These girls who protest they are never going to marry!" he said. "Why, everybody knows they will belie their own words at the first opportunity."

Mrs. Smith kept a discreet silence.

"Why, Mary," he continued, "I heard you say you wouldn't marry the best man alive!"

"Well, I didn't," said Mrs. Smith, with a smile.—*Epworth Herald.*

The Flavor Maiches

A little girl, three years old, was asked what kind of ice cream she would like to have. After hesitating a few minutes, she replied, "I think vanilla would look best on my dress."—*Parent's Magazine.*

Practice

Mother came to the top of the stairs and looked down at the young couple below.

"Doris!" she called.

"Yes, mother?" said the girl.

"The clock has struck twelve three times now," went on mother. "Let it practice on one for a while."—*Answers.*

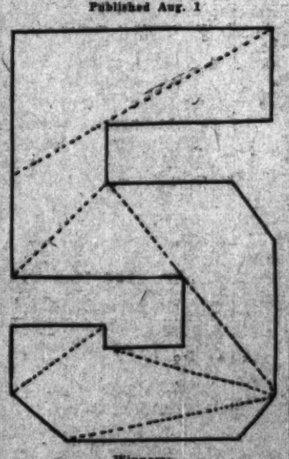
Follow the Leader

Visitor: "And you have had the same servant for two years?"

Suburbanite: "Yes, she says she doesn't believe in changing after she has gone to the trouble of teaching a family her ways."—*Answers.*

Figure Puzzle No. 5

Published Aug. 1



Winners:

A. B. Hale, Haverhill, Mass.
A. E. Schaefer, Philadelphia.
Mrs. M. S. Jenkins, Old Greenwich, Conn.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
G. Wilhite, Corwith, Iowa.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
C. T. McCoy, Hammond, Ind.
A. Sieleky, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. L. M. Peake, Kansas City, Mo.
T. Holstman, Peoria, Ill.
D. Rogers, Chicago.
H. Worthington, Mobile, Ala.
A. M. Ehrhart, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
A. L. Covell, Los Angeles.
M. L. Hadcliffe, Olympia, Wash.
L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss S. Allmendinger, Newton Center, Mass.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati.
K. L. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
B. Staley, Honolulu.
Mrs. Florence R. Stalker, Medford, Mass.
M. Sprechman, Los Angeles.
Ruth Agsell, Wind River, Wyo.

Brevities

Boston Herald: A statement from a group of Tin Pan Alley specialists declares that composers of current songs are not getting what they deserve, but that, of course, may be lucky for them.

Atlanta Constitution: The nice flavor in those Norwegian sardines from New England is the Italian olive oil from cotton seed.

Los Angeles Times: And the new slogan for professional golfers will doubtless be, "We Do Our Par."

London Opinion: Many a man who sleeps in marble halls is only a night watchman in a bank.

Humorist: A new rose has been named after a lecturer. It is not of the rambling variety, however.

Quotation for Today

I RESOLVED that, like the sun, so long as my day lasted I would look on the bright side of everything.—THOMAS HOOD.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

FOR several years, many of a certain landlord's tenants have been very slow about paying rent; and in some cases, where there have been long seasons of unemployment, the owner has cheerfully remitted the rent during the time of idleness. This has not always been an easy thing, since the owner's sole income is from his renting property, and there have been times when his material supply seemed much depleted.

But Mr.—— has never complained, and each month his visit has carried a word of comfort and encouragement to all, whether or not the next month's rent was forthcoming.

Not long ago, several of his tenants received small increases in salary. And to the great surprise of the kind landlord, he found these grateful tenants insisting that since he had so cheerfully lowered or remitted the rent during their time of great need, they were now going to raise their own rent in proportion to their increase in salary.

What They Say

Tolerance

"Tolerance is the greatest thing the nations can attain—a tolerance that respects parochial tendencies and minimizes the minor difficulties that may arise. Education can alone achieve this."—*Newton D. Baker.*

The Far East

"The ancient countries of the Far East have come to the latest into the full stream of world affairs. Among the nations they are at once the oldest and the newest. They cannot fail to modify profoundly the whole trend of human history."—*Sir Herbert Samuel.*

Ex-President

"I have been for eight years President of Cuba, and the good must be taken with the bad, but I think I have given Cuba a constructive government."—*Gen. Gerardo Machado.*

Leading Influence

"In spite of my cold British blood, I am thrilled with the experiment your country has undertaken. If your scheme does work, you are going to pull not only yourselves out, but the whole lot of us."—*Dame Rachel Crowdy.*

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of All Peoples

Holding an eel too fast is the way to let it escape.

Envy is its own torture.

He who walks daily over his estate finds a coin each time.

The example of good men is visible philosophy.

Who keeps not faith with God will keep it not with man.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

A small fire that warms you is better than a large one that burns you.

The fool is busy with everybody's business but his own.

If men will have no care for the future they will soon have sorrow for the present.

He is unworthy to govern who governs not himself.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Utilities Between the Scissors

NEW YORK CITY residents are soon to get cheaper electricity. The State Public Service Commission has ordered a 6 per cent reduction of rates September 1. The president of the company concerned protests, however, that the order runs counter to what is expected of utility concerns in the national recovery program with its increase of wages, prices and employment.

The case is only one instance of a development that is taking place in many parts of the United States—a long gathering demand for utility rate reductions coming into apparent collision with the effort to speed reflation.

The California Railroad Commission estimates that cuts amounting to $20,000,000, some voluntary, some forced, have been made in gas, electric and telephone charges in that State since 1929. Reductions in St. Louis, South Carolina and some northern Connecticut towns have been samples of the movement.

On the other hand two large electric companies in Baltimore, Md., and Hartford, Conn., have withdrawn from the Edison Electric Institute and its NRA code for their industry on the ground they already are under state regulation. Moreover the New Hampshire State Public Service Commission has warned utility companies against accepting the NRA code or expecting rate increases to cover its costs.

Does this mean that the trend toward lower utility rates has come up against a wall and is finished? The consumer may be pardoned a doubt on that score. The increased costs in prospect under the code are hardly comparable to the savings in outlays for fuel and wages in the last few years. True, the utility companies have experienced declines in earnings, but not at all so great as those in more competitive industries. And while they have enjoyed more stable prices for the commodity they sell than almost any other enterprises, they have done their share of retrenching in staffs and wages—though sometimes a little hesitant in cutting the higher salaries.

It would seem, notwithstanding the New Hampshire commission's attitude, that whatever bona fide increases the code standards make in company operating costs should be taken into consideration by rate makers, just as operating costs are always supposed to be included in their calculations. But against this there are two offsets which commissions also may logically consider.

One of these is the replacement cost element in valuation. When prices were rising, companies worked hard to establish the rule that the value of a plant should be judged in large part on the basis of what it would cost to set it up anew. Now that plants could be reproduced more cheaply, the argument is a boomerang which already has struck the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company in a ruling confirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

Another offset is advanced in the opinion given by Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the New York State Public Service Commission, supporting the New York City order. He points out that the law requires a "reasonable average return" to utility investors, and argues that this cannot mean to assure such a return as a minimum in every year, but must refer to a period of years. He denies that the burdens of the recovery program need all be passed on to consumers, and says:

> If these companies may not fairly be required to contribute substantial sums from the surpluses which they have built up through rates charged consumers principally in the past ten years, one may ask, What are surpluses for? Are they not for the purpose of maintaining the financial status of the company during such years as those through which we have passed?

This argument may encounter legalistic challenges, but it appeals strongly to common sense, which ultimately makes laws.

Altogether, it may be found not so impossible as it sounds that the demands now being made of some public service companies may succeed in cutting both ways at once and may still leave them reasonable compensation for their services—the reasonableness of compensation in many fields having undergone some reappraisals in the last few years.

Education and Budgets

LIBRARIES, health service, recreational activities, night schools, classes for the reeducation of unemployed adults, art galleries, museums, music, home economics, vocational guidance and personnel service are blessings to those who seek to spend their leisure in improving their status. They are also the activities most often curtailed when communities and commonwealths face diminished revenues.

Youth everywhere seek avenues that will lead onward and upward. They turn to schools and colleges, often to find that increased tuition rates, abandoned courses, decreased opportunities for part-time employment, and empty loan funds make more difficult their journey.

Communities and commonwealths have faced serious financial problems. Some have piled up fiscal deficits. Many have sought to solve their problems as fairly and wisely as possible. It were well, however, for some to pause and reflect that as schools decrease their budgets and their service, the increased idleness and misdirection of young and old may have to be paid for in reformatories and jails, probation officers and detention homes, poor houses and policemen.

Economy in the expenditure of public funds is necessary. Waste ought not to be tolerated. It is, however, vital to the welfare of society that schools and the means of enlightenment, culture, and spiritual growth be not abandoned or curtailed unduly. Many things are more costly in their absence than when established and maintained by public funds. One of these is education.

A Code for Tennis

"HER shots were falling short. She felt probably that defeat was at hand. She felt ill, and stopped playing. . . . For once the gallery was surprised into silence."

This might have been a description of the default of Helen Wills Moody to Helen Jacobs in their match Saturday for the women's tennis championship of the United States. It happens, however, to be a description of Suzanne Lenglen's historic default to Molla Bjurstedt Mallory in 1921 as reported in the Saturday Evening Post a few weeks ago by Mrs. Moody. Today a public which is in danger of being as grossly unfair to Mrs. Moody as it was to Mlle. Lenglen, might well give to the dethroned queen of tennis the freedom from censure which she bespoke for the great French player.

In her article Mrs. Moody explained that whereas the American idea is to play no matter what happens, withdrawal from a match is in no way considered disgraceful in most European countries; it is regarded merely as common sense. And she added, "We should try to understand their viewpoint."

It is now known that Mlle. Lenglen was misjudged. She was not physically fit, and she had had no opportunity to become used to American courts or methods as she was forced to play Mrs. Mallory in the second round. She had defeated Mrs. Mallory before, and did so again; and in fact is generally considered to have been in a class by herself as a woman player. It is probable that history will repeat as this latest default is better understood. Certainly it is to be hoped that Mrs. Moody will give Miss Jacobs an opportunity to play her when no physical handicap spoils the result.

Miss Jacobs deserves it. She has had to play second fiddle for years. She won the national championship last year and has annexed various other honors—but only when the other Helen was absent. Instead of being the best woman player in the world, she has not even been the best in her home town, because Queen Helen happened to come also from Berkeley. But she has been "game"; she should now be able to escape the unfortunate designation of Helen II—or to give it new meaning.

The question of whether a player who feels physically handicapped should go on is a difficult one. The captain of the American Davis Cup team was recently censured because he allowed Ellsworth Vines to continue until he collapsed in his match with Frederick J. Perry last month. Two weeks ago Helen Jacobs went into the finals at Seabright against doctor's orders and took a beating at the hands of Sarah Palfrey. Should Mrs. Moody have done the same thing at Forest Hills?

That has been the traditional code in America. Undoubtedly the spectators much prefer a display of "bitter-ending." But that is no sufficient reason. A more plausible justification is the desire not to taint an opponent's triumph. Tilden took some very trying defeats on that theory. Yet such a Spartan practice can accomplish its purpose only where the handicapped player is able to conceal his disability. When it is apparent, as Mrs. Moody's was, there can be little more satisfaction for an opponent than in a default.

In any case it seems largely a matter for the individual player to decide. If one is of the careful type, and pays great attention to physical factors as Mrs. Moody does—she has said she must be in bed by eleven every night for three weeks before a tournament—one cannot be judged by the same code as the player who depends on rising above physical handicaps. The public would do well to leave it to the player. For as Mrs. Moody has herself said:

> If a player is a good sportsman it is soon known. If he loves the game it is known, too. And these two things are, in my opinion, after all, the most important in any sport.

Professor Moley Resigns

PROF. RAYMOND MOLEY'S resignation from the post of Assistant Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet has some of those dramatic hues usually present in histories of personal relations.

It recalls earlier reports of a rift between this outstanding "brain trustee" and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which seems to have developed from incidents at the London Economic Conference. But it evidently is not to be taken as a sign of the slightest disaffection between Professor Moley and the President. Both the resignation and Mr. Roosevelt's reply are couched in the friendliest of terms.

Professor Moley will edit a magazine sponsored by Vincent Astor. Naturally, the millions of Americans watching the progress of the National Recovery Administration are more than ordinarily interested in his decision. What will be the effect, they ask, of the retirement of President Roosevelt's adviser from official activity?

The effect is not likely to disturb the course of national policy. Professor Moley was an expert planner. He will long be remembered as the man who invented the device by which President Roosevelt obtained from Congress a blank check for the recovery program. No previous United States President has enjoyed such a broad grant of powers. It is as a planner rather than as an administrator that Professor Moley has achieved distinction; the need now is for administrators. The nation is now too definitely embarked on its economic experiment to turn back or to shift its course suddenly.

Still, it is not pleasant to contemplate the part which personality so often seeks to play while a people's welfare lies in the balance. Something of the sort has had its part in undermining many important efforts at coöperation, both national and international. It finds its most startling expression usually in the personal ambitions of a few men, but its roots extend deeper and wider than that. No doubt it is partly the result of a wrong emphasis in the public's thinking, pandered to by newspapers and magazines which take this easy access to their reader's interest. And it is largely the result of that mistaken sense of self which all mortals frequently let come between them and true achievement.

How much this sense contributed to the first break in the President's official family will be known only when the diaries and memoirs of this period are published. Probably no more nor much less entered here than into other history-making incidents.

At any rate, the Moley-Hull relation was not one which could go on within the Administration, and President Roosevelt evidently was faced with the delicate task of choosing between the two men. That he has chosen to keep Mr. Hull in the official circle is significant, not so much of the course of friendships as of the probable trend of Roosevelt policies in the future. When time is ripe—that is, when economic nationalism has served its purpose and the United States is on its feet again—it seems likely that the traditional free-trade inclinations of the Democratic Party will once more assert themselves, and with presidential support.

Credit Into the Breach

MONETARY instruments at President Roosevelt's disposal for the purpose of forcing up prices may be divided into three categories. One has been in operation since the United States left the gold standard, on March 5. This was the unlinking of the dollar from its fixed price in gold. Such a move created such uncertainty about the future of the dollar that its value in terms of gold depreciated—an uncertainty which the Administration has encouraged by word and deed. A sympathetic depreciation of the dollar in terms of American commodities followed; in other words, prices have moved up.

The other two classes of instruments are concerned with credit and currency. In both respects the President has extraordinary powers, which, incidentally, by their very existence have the effect of boosting prices, because they impel people to translate money which might depreciate in value into tangible property. Some of these powers aim at increasing the supply of currency. Others are destined to increase credit at the disposal of the banks. They are backed by rival schools of thought which are fast coming to grips for control of American monetary policy. As yet the credit inflationists hold the field. President Roosevelt has already used the authority given him by Congress to enlarge credit.

Credit is being enlarged in several ways. One is by Government bond purchases by the Federal Reserve System from the banks. The banks thereupon receive new money from the system, and are consequently in a better position to accommodate business.

It would be a mistake to suppose that all the credit inflationists are positively in favor of such a policy. It is not because they like credit inflation more but because they like currency inflation less that they espouse the bond-buying policy. And they realize that, if they do not lend their countenance to credit expansion, the currency folk will be correspondingly rendered more influential in the determination of policy.

This is unquestionably the reason that the Federal Reserve System has speeded up its Government bond purchases. It is now buying them at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 a week. Over $2,000,000,000 of them have been piled up in the Federal Reserve portfolio. If the campaign proceeds unabated, the banks are expected to be so full of funds that, as much in desperation as anything else, they will indulge in more risks in financing business. The hope, however, has never been realized before. Banks, as Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson recently inferred, are just as zealous in their scrutiny of risks as ever. Will the money now being poured into their coffers soften this attitude? If it doesn't, if the banks cannot find what they call good borrowers, the money will be used in buying new Government bonds as replacements for those sold to the Federal Reserve System.

Such counter-buying, of course, would be a reductio ad absurdum. It would be a case of the dog chasing its own tail and catching it. Yet the pastime, or gesture, has been going on for a long time, though, being buried in the complexities of financial affairs, it has not yet been appreciated by the public at large. Clearly the agrarian West will expect different results this time. Prices of farm products have been slipping since the upward rush this spring, and if the farm program, let alone the NRA program, is to achieve the results aimed at, the strong right arm of the banks must be placed at the community's disposal.

Mr. A. A. Berle Jr., in a recent address, declared that banking was the "senior control" in economic life. General Johnson's appeal to the banks shows that he is of the same opinion. The Roosevelt program requires that bankers as well as manufacturers and employers should take a risk for prosperity. If they don't, then currency inflation, the third category of instruments, will most probably be impossible to keep in check.

Editorial Notes

Although prison fare is not always considered desirable, probably the needy of Toledo, Ohio, are finding no fault with that grown for their use by prisoners on a 760-acre tract at the municipal welfare farm.

One thing many persons cannot understand is why the NRA should be necessary when legalized beer was to have made business boom overnight.

Remains of an Indian village, including pottery, have been found in New York City, a place still noted for its cliff-dwellers.

Mr. Blennerhassett Heals a Hurt

THERE was an air of excitement, not so very well suppressed, in the kitchen of the Blennerhassett homestead in Tyngsbury.

Mr. Prescott in a corner played at his favorite diversion of backgammon against himself and glowered at three of his own men he had taken up and with which he now had to start all over again.

Mrs. Atkinson moved about putting a thing here, taking a thing from there and from time to time peering between the chintz curtains across the road to where Mr. Blennerhassett's lanky form could be seen strolling leisurely between the back door of his house and the barn shed that served as a garage.

"I declare, Ben," she said to her brother, "I don't see what takes him so long."

Mr. Prescott chuckled and scratched the tuft of white whisker under his ear.

"Can't hurry that old step-'n-fetch-it, Y' ought to know that by this time, S'manthy, 'cept when he once does get started. Then it's everybody else hustle."

From across the road came the sharp summons of a motor horn.

"There y'be," said Mr. Prescott.

* * *

Mrs. Prescott untied her apron and patted her hair. For a moment she stood looking about her. Sundry bags and bundles piled near the door brought a mist to her eye and she hastily wiped it away just as the door slammed open, scattering the pile, to admit Mr. Blennerhassett.

"Well, folks, here we be. H'ist yourself, Ben, an' get them parcels into th' car."

"Harrumph," grunted Mr. Prescott.

Mrs. Atkinson bounced about putting deft little touches to the colonial furnishings of the kitchen, so that the Stowell Antique Society would know, on its regular weekly meetings in the Blennerhassett homestead, that its seventeenth century arrangement was in order.

When they were ready, Mrs. Atkinson hesitated for a final survey of the room. Mr. Prescott went slowly through the door and Mr. Blennerhassett picked up a last bag.

"Seem's like I'd always been here, somehow, Dan," Mrs. Atkinson said to Mr. Blennerhassett. "I declare, I ought to be tickled to be goin' home to Billboro, an', an' thankful for all you've done for us, but I've loved it here. I—"

Mr. Blennerhassett blew a great blast into a red bandanna handkerchief.

"'Tain't no use t' fret, S'manthy. 'Tain't as if you were goin' away f' good. Y' know that, an' —"

"Not goin' for good?"

Mrs. Atkinson looked up at him with shining eyes.

"Well, you see, I— that is, I hadn't been thinkin' to say anything 'bout it jus' now, but th' anteek s'ciety want's you sh'd come t' Tyngsbury on their meetin' days an' be hostess, they called it. That is, if you was a minded to. You an' Ben—so instid of me visitin' you, you an' Ben'll be visitin' me."

* * *

From outside came a raucous blast of the horn. Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled a deep bass.

"Ben," he said, "seems rarin' t' go."

Mrs. Atkinson sniffed a little.

"I vow, Dan Blennerhassett, I feel's if I ought to blubber but somehow I can't. I'm just too happy, all you've done for us."

"'Tain't nothin'," boomed Mr. Blennerhassett, "an' besides I guess I've done somethin' for myself, t' boot."

"I don't understand yet how you got all Ben's money back," Mrs. Atkinson said, "so's we can go back home. Th' bank tol' us when th' crash came those South American bonds prob'ly'd never be much good again."

Mr. Blennerhassett slapped his leg.

"Banks," he sniffed, "banks don't know everythin'. Ain't you ever heard tell of Roosevelt an' recovery? Don't you know we've quit thinkin' how bad off we was an' thinkin' how much better we're goin' t' be. People like t' feel sorry for theirselves, but only for jus' so long, jus' like a man looks at a woodpile an' hates to think of sawin' till th' wood box gets so low, an' th' weather so cold he knows it's saw or freeze an' then he takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves an' makes th' sawdust fly. That's what th' 'merican people's doin' right now—takin' off their coats an' rollin' up their sleeves. Huh!"

Mrs. Atkinson beamed happily and followed Mr. Blennerhassett across the threshold to the car where they found Mr. Prescott asleep on the rear seat.

* * *

They took the long way to Billboro, past the Blennerhassett Reservation, the great tract of virgin pine and hardwood Mr. Blennerhassett had saved for the state from a lumber company at almost no profit to himself. He admitted 2 per cent but he didn't say that he had refused 100 per cent profit from the lumber company.

The Prescott place looked just as it did when they had been forced to rent it and take up their quarters as caretakers for the antique society at the Blennerhassett homestead. The tenants had been friends and nothing was changed.

Mr. Prescott found his favorite place in a corner on the vine-shaded front porch with his backgammon board, and Mrs. Atkinson, when the bags and parcels were safely inside, went outside with Mr. Blennerhassett.

"Dan," she said, "it does seem kind o' good t' be home. An' it'll be jus' as good to go back t' Tyngsbury for th' anteekers."

She picked a long cane of the Dorothy Perkins roses from the ground and twined it in the trellis.

"They took such good care of everything while we was gone. They kep' th' pineys watered an' th' irises thinned an'—an'—oh, Dan'l —"

Mr. Blennerhassett laid a hand on her shoulder.

"There, S'manthy, you'll be settled in no time an' I'll be over Thursday t' get you an' Ben. I'll be trottin' along now."

* * *

Down on Main Street he swept up to the curb in front of the Billboro National Bank and went with Mr. Littlehale, its head, into the president's office where he drew from his pocket a sheaf of papers.

"Sam'l," he said, "I want you sh'd get these registered an' put 'em to th' j'int account of S'manthy Atkinson an' Ben Prescott an' th' dividend checks deposited to their account."

Mr. Littlehale looked up.

"But, Dan, these are $1000 Liberty bonds and there are ten of them."

"Sartin' I knew that before you told me, Sam'l, an' that's all I want you t' know. I bought 'em till it hurt, an' now that I'm transferin' 'em I don't feel that it hurt at all."

G. F. L.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Has America "Gone Fascist"?—Some British Views

Fascism With a Difference

ONE of the boldest experiments in modern history is now being made in the United States. The wisest amongst us does not know how it will work out. . . . But it is important that we should realize the grand scale of the experiment.

Not since the Cæsars has one man possessed such enormous powers as President Roosevelt today. The United States is a federation of states between which there are differences of character as great as exist in Europe, but for the purpose of the great experiment which President Roosevelt has begun they are all treated as one and subjected to the all-powerful central Government in Washington. That in itself is almost as big a change as was envisaged for Europe by the late M. Briand's projects of European federation.

And this central Government has almost unlimited powers of regimentation. It can fix the price of nearly everything that the people eat and wear; it can control the hours for which people may work and the wages that they are to draw; it can prescribe how much an industry shall produce and how production shall be distributed; it can even refuse to those who do not satisfy its conditions the right to engage in business; it can fix the internal value of the dollar; and it can interfere in all manner of private contracts.

Neither Mussolini nor Hitler has anything like these powers, but they have been given freely to the President. How, then, can the Fascist be heard to argue that the democratic forms of government which can elect for a temporary despotism as the American Congress has done are incompatible with the need of the times for bold and decisive plans and rapid action?

The truth is that the difference between the two systems is not one of capacity but of method. Fascism rests on force, and presupposes divisions so deep that they cannot be reconciled to work for a common end, but must be suppressed. President Roosevelt has got all the powers of the most advanced Fascism, with this difference, that powers freely given can also be withdrawn by the same agency. There is nothing incompatible between democracy and a benevolent despotism, so long as this rests on consent and is kept on a chain; and it is a wholly false idea of political liberty that it indulges endless talk and puts a brake on action. . . .

The dangers of failure to this as to any big project of change are numerous and obvious; but it is unlikely that failure would mean going back to the stark individualism of the American past. The doctrine of equitable public ownership once started would persist, and the whole character of the American contribution to politics and industry would change. It would mark the beginning of a new epoch in the politics of every progressive and democratic country.—*"Scrutator,"* in *The Sunday Times* (London).

Reorganizing a Continent

MR. ROOSEVELT put his program in a nutshell when he said: "Must we go on in many groping, disorganized, separate units to defeat, or shall we move as one great team to victory?" Plumping for the latter alternative, he is now developing a new economic system which will combine a little of Capitalism, a little of Guild Socialism, a little of Technocracy and a great deal of Benevolent Despotism. Whether they realize it or not, whether they like it or not, Americans are being told that Queen Victoria is dead, that they must put aside their rugged independence and must go into partnership—junior partnership—with the state. . . .

But dangers lie ahead. The emergency program may not work out right and the American public has no use for failure. If business booms, industrialists may object to the restrictions which prevent them from roping in the profits. The progress of technical efficiency may displace labor and stir the trade unions to action, and Congress will be back in January. Sectional rivalries at present latent may again burst out, so may the jealousies of states for their rights. Serious conflicts seem almost inevitable. But the President's wide powers last for at least two years, and a determined and competent dictator can accomplish much in that time. Of his determination, Europe should not now need any assurance.—*Financial News* (London).

Meeting an Emergency

THESE are exciting days in America. Excitement is in the air, fanned above all by the conviction that the fun is only just beginning. . . .

Does Washington know where it is going? Can those in the midst of the whirligig possibly keep their perspective of the whole and a sense of direction? The answer of the mass of the people would certainly be, "Yes."

It is all "temporary," of course, emergency measures to meet an emergency situation—like the British "National" Government. But whereas MacDonald's solution for everything is to face backward and talk, Roosevelt's one remedy is action. The Administration's daily appearance on the front page blinds the public to the sensational meaning of the headlines at the same time as it confirms the feeling of getting somewhere. . . .

The Administration's problem, the whole gamble of its policies, is to control the gap between purchasing power and production. The Morgan interests first tried to hold up submission of industrial codes; they were smothered in a blanket. Then industrial units endangered recovery by rushing production above the power of absorption by the market. They were met by labor strikes, in which the Government was not on their side. Roosevelt waves the big stick at the lions, not at the ponies. *Cette bête est méchante, elle se défend.* The proverb can be applied to either side.—*Week-End Review* (London).

Fighting the Crisis

EVERY proposal, every constructive plan, is looked upon with dislike and suspicion. Ministers distrust the very idea of action. They drift helplessly. . . . The President . . . is engaged in using all the resources of the nation to secure a general increase of wages, a general reduction of hours, "sufficient to enable industry to pay its own workers enough to let those workers buy and use the things their labor produces."

And this, he insists, can be done by democratic self-discipline. We believe he is right.

Democratic leadership can achieve recovery without destroying democracy.—*Daily Herald* (London).

The American Effort

THE unhesitating vigor with which the President has pursued his planned economy and the spirit which has animated the whole of his campaign have attracted world-wide interest. His frank but energetic empiricism was watched at first with more skepticism than sympathy abroad. It is now being followed attentively, not least by countries like Great Britain, where it is accepted that our own difficulties will be lightened or increased in proportion as he succeeds or fails. Whatever the outcome other countries are anxious to learn all that may be learnt, positively and negatively, from a study of his methods and of their results. . . .

For the Empire as a whole, indeed, the great American departure in policy lights up the opportunities which now lie before its constituent countries. With the same determination to master their common difficulties, the same faith in planning their common ventures, and an equal readiness to prefer the whole to the part, the Empire, without doubt, lacks nothing material and no resources necessary to develop to a very high point a comprehensive and intelligent policy of planned coöperation in agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and finance. The increasing success of that policy will have its favorable impact upon the American effort, just as the American effort, by the experience it provides and the activities which it stimulates, will assist much more than its own continental economy.—*The Times* (London).